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VOL. V NO. 131

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1980 JEDDAH RABI-AL-AWAL 18, 1400 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES - ONE RIYAL

### Mideast, Afghanistan on agenda

## Fahd, Brzezinski meet

By Muhammad Al Shibani

RIYADH, Feb. 4 — U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski went into talks on the Middle East with Saudi leaders hours after his arrival here Monday from Pakistan.

Brzezinski is one of four major diplomatic envoys to have arrived in the Saudi capital since Saturday. PLO leader Yasser Arafat,

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, and U.S. Special Middle East envoy Sol Linowitz have completed talks with Saudi officials in recent days.

Brzezinski arrived here from Islamabad where he held talks with Pakistani officials about guaranteeing the country's security against Soviet invasion.

Brzezinski, who first met with Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal was received by Crown Prince Fahd, later Monday night. The meeting was also attended by Prince Saud, Dr. Rashad Pharaon, King Khaled's special adviser, Deputy Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Thanyan and Saudi Arabia's Ambassador in Washington Sheikh Faisal Alhaglan.

Shortly before Brzezinski arrived Crown Prince Fahd reiterated the Kingdom's strong stand against the Camp David Peace accords.

"Saudi Arabia has taken a firm stand against the Soviet policy and the USSR's flagrant intervention in Afghanistan," he told SPA. "We are still opposing the odious policy of constructing settlements in occupied Palestine and the overt violation of the Palestinian people's rights."

"Therefore, Saudi Arabia's stand on the Arab problem is that we will accept nothing short of full Israeli withdrawal and recovery of the Palestinian people's rights."

"Saudi Arabia differs with the United States on this point, and said it frankly and rejected the Camp David accords on that grounds that it is unfit and unsatisfactory."

Prince Fahd added, "The Kingdom pointed clearly to the dangers inherent in the U.S. government's continuous disregard of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and its permanent backing and assistance to Israel. It told the whole world that Jerusalem had to return to what it was before the repeated Israeli aggressions."

This is the message that was given to Linowitz.

Despite the fact that some observers say that Brzezinski has come to Saudi Arabia to discuss Gulf protection and seek military bases for the U.S. in the area, the Saudi leadership will stress the Arab causes in Palestine and Jerusalem. The Saudis believe the states of the Gulf can defend themselves.

One Saudi official was quoted as saying that the Kingdom insists so much on Palestinian rights and the recovery of occupied territories, that if even if the Palestinians make a concession on Jerusalem (something considered next to impossible) Saudi Arabia will not give up on the issue whatever the cost.

Meanwhile, Egypt has received a preliminary report on Saudi Arabian-U.S. talks in Riyadh about American proposals on the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip, the newspaper *Al-Akram* said Monday.

The report was conveyed Sunday to the minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, by James Leonard, deputy chairman of the American delegation to Palestinian autonomy talks.



TALKS BEGIN: Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal talks with U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski after his arrival here from Pakistan on Monday. The U.S. diplomatic envoy is here to discuss the Middle East situation among other matters.

## U.S. policies need facelift, Jackson says



Jesse Jackson

RIYADH, Feb. 4 — Jesse Jackson, an American black leader, has praised Saudi Arabia for its sincerity in seeking a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, but at the same time he has said that his own country must realign its policies to take account of the Kingdom.

Speaking at a press conference here, Jackson said that the United States' true interests lay with the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Camp David had collapsed, leaving friendship with Saudi Arabia a firm basis on which to build a new policy.

The United States, he said, was now more than ever in need of strong ties with the Arab world. An unbalanced attitude to the area was detrimental to Washington's interests. Not only that, but the PLO had helped the United States more than once. He called for a new approach to the search for peace.

Jackson's visit to Saudi Arabia was at the head of a delegation of his People United to Save Humanity organization, made at the invitation of the Kingdom's government. (Full story on page 2).

### Saudi-Austrian statement

## Soviet invasion condemned

RIYADH, Feb. 4 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and Austria jointly denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in a press statement issued here at the conclusion of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's three-day visit.

The Soviet invasion dominated discussions between Kreisky and Crown Prince Fahd. The statement said the two countries hoped that efforts to obtain a Soviet withdrawal and preserve the independence of the Afghan people would succeed.

Kreisky left Riyadh Monday morning after wide-ranging talks, which both countries described as successful.

During the talks, Prince Fahd told Kreisky of the Saudi government's deep anxiety over the Soviet "gross intervention in Afghanistan."

The two men also agreed that a just solution of the Palestinian issue is instrumental to an overall settlement of the Middle East problem.

"A just settlement to the Palestinian problem must rest on recognition of the legitimate rights of the people, including their right to self-determination and to set up their own national homeland on their proper soil," the statement said.

Such a settlement must also provide for Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, it continued.

Prince Fahd and Kreisky reaffirmed their opposition to the forceful acquisition of territory. They said that continuation of the Middle East crisis is a permanent threat to the Middle East area, to Europe and to world peace and security.

The statement said this visit will help to deepen relations between the two countries. It also expressed satisfaction with past and present development of bilateral relations.

Kreisky also extended an invitation to Prince Fahd to visit Austria, which was accepted with the date to be set later.

Kreisky and his party were seen off at the airport by Prince Fahd, Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman, Riyadh Mayor Sheikh Abdullah Al Naim and other senior officials and high-ranking officers.

Sheikh Abdullah Al Khayal, Saudi ambassador to Vienna, said the talks had resulted in the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

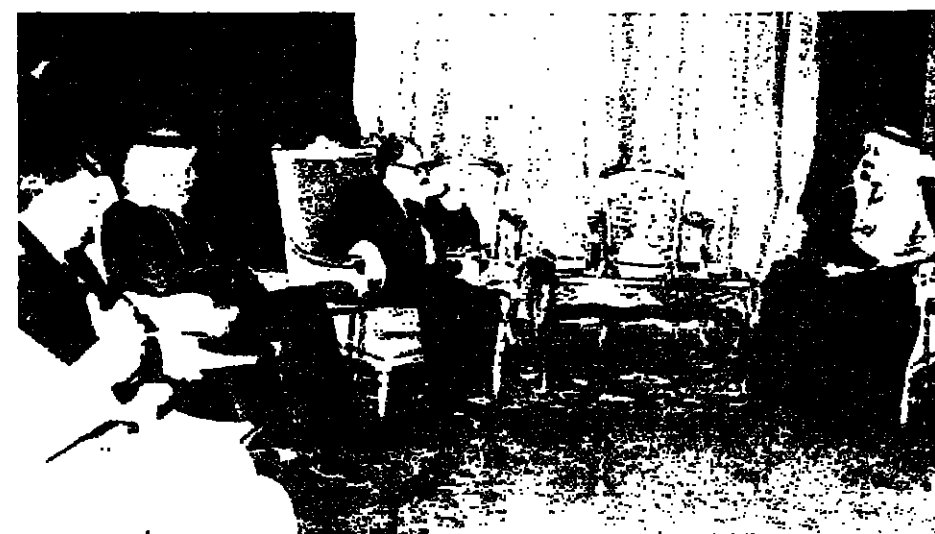
Commenting on the visit, Austrian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Dr. Franz Schmid said it was a good start for cementing and widening the scope of bilateral relations.

He affirmed that the visit was a great success. He said that thanks to this visit, Kreisky was afforded the opportunity to get a first-hand knowledge of how the Kingdom sees the various problems in the area, including the Afghan question.

He hoped that relations will grow stronger between the two countries in other domains as well as the economic field.



MEETING: Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Crown Prince Fahd during their meeting in Riyadh.



WITH BADR: Kreisky and Prince Badr, deputy commander of the National Guard.

### Somali minister leaves; German due today

JEDDAH, Feb. 4 (SPA) — Somali Foreign Minister Abdul Rahman Jama Barre left here Monday at the end of a three-day visit.

During his stay Barre had talks with senior Saudi officials on bilateral ties and issues of mutual interest.

In other events, a West German delegation led by Edward Ademo, Furstenberg minister of state for federal affairs was due to arrive here Tuesday for a one-week visit. The delegation will hold talks with senior officials on bilateral cooperation in various fields and current Mideast and world developments.

## Kreisky, Arafat hold meeting in Riyadh

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Feb. 4 — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky met with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat here early Monday morning. Kreisky, who has consistently urged European links with Arafat and the PLO, said he had requested the meeting at the Nasseriya Guest Palace.

The leaders were in Riyadh for talks with Crown Prince Fahd. Arafat told reporters, "I was here in Riyadh to see my brother Fahd to discuss the Middle East crisis, Lebanon and our occupied territories in Palestine and Jerusalem. I took the opportunity of calling to thank (Kreisky) for all he has done for our cause."

Kreisky, who is himself a Jew, helped the PLO launch a major diplomatic campaign in Europe when he received Arafat in Vienna last August. In reference to the present discussions between Egypt and Israel on Palestinian autonomy under the U.S.-sponsored Camp David principles, Kreisky told Arafat

News, "The problem is; who are the Palestinians?"

"They are the PLO and Arafat," he said. "Arafat is the only man who can bring together the Palestinians."

Arafat was on his way to Beirut after a major policy meeting of Palestine interests in Baghdad.

No Saudi official attended the hour-long meeting. It was private, according to Austrian Ambassador Franz Schmid. Kreisky himself said that he brought no new proposal over the resolution of the Palestine issue. But Austrian officials pointed out that Kreisky was due to meet other socialist European leaders, and Shimon Peres of the Israeli Labor Party, at the Socialist International Congress in Vienna, Monday.

Arafat flew back to Beirut immediately after the meeting. Kreisky and a delegation made up largely of businessmen left Monday morning.

Sunday night, Arafat met with Crown Prince Fahd, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and Fateh representative in Saudi Arabia Rafiq Al Natcha.

Arafat categorically denied that there were contacts between the PLO and the Egyptian regime. He was quoted by the Iraqi newspaper *Al Thawra* Monday as saying the normalization of relations between Egypt and "the Zionist enemy" was a dangerous phase, not only for the Palestinian people, but also for the Egyptian people and the Arab world.

He said the so-called autonomy plan was a new subservience of the Palestinian people giving chance to recognition of the Zionist occupation of Palestinian soil.

Arafat said he could not rule out a recurrence of Israeli military activities in south

### Hoss holds talks in Damascus

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (Agencies) — Lebanese Premier Salim Hoss was in Syria Monday attempting to head off the impending withdrawal of Syrian peacekeeping troops from the capital. Rival leftist gunmen clashed near one Syrian position, and Israeli warplanes buzzed the capital.

Newspaper reports of a Syrian withdrawal prompted the premier's trip to Damascus for meetings with Syrian President Hafez Assad and Premier Abdul-Raouf Kasm.

Aides to Hoss said he told the Syrian lead-



Lebanon in upcoming days.

Relations between the PLO and the Lebanese government are good, Arafat said, and current efforts in collaboration with the Arab Follow-up committee and the Lebanese government should lead to the establishment of security and return to normalcy in Lebanon.

Arafat said he discussed the present Arab situation with President Saddam Hussein. He added that the talks also dealt with latest developments on the Arab scene, the Zionist enemy's threats, the Camp David accords and the exchange of ambassador between Egypt and Israel.

Arafat has said that his forces went on full alert in Lebanon following the Israeli's "beating their war drums." "The outcry raised by the enemy in the South and his concentration of troops and sounding of war drums is not normal," he said.

On January, Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said the Israeli army had taken certain unspecified steps to counter a possible threat to the northern border with Syria.

Arafat said in an interview published in New York that the United States would have to recognize an independent Palestinian state before there could be stability in the Middle East.

"If you recognize Palestine, then the whole equation of the Muslim world will work for you. The problem will be solved" Arafat told *Time* magazine.

Arafat said that after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the United States succeeded in rallying the Islamic world against the Soviet Union, "but the Muslim world is most concerned about Palestine and Jerusalem and you must remember that."

Although the United States had rallied Islamic opinion against the Soviet Union, "you cannot use Israel as your spearhead for bases (in the Middle East)" he said.

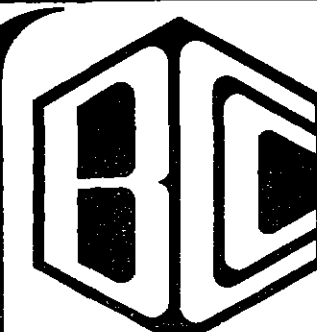
"You asked the Muslims to come together against the Soviets, but they will also be together against you."

Arafat said of Soviet goals in the Middle East, "The Russian bear is thirsty and he sees the water. Who can keep him from drinking? .. Perhaps he wants to drink oil. Oil is one of his targets."

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## Visiting Riyadh

## Jackson lauds Kingdom for sincerity on peace

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Feb. 4 — American black leader Jesse Jackson has repeated that Saudi Arabia wishes to see a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In a press conference here Sunday, Jackson said Saudi Arabia was keen to avert the catastrophe of a world war.

He described his talks with Crown Prince Fahd as "important and constructive", and said his delegation understood the Crown Prince's views on the need for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the achievement of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine, including the establishment of an independent state of Palestine and the restoration of Jerusalem and all other occupied Arab territories.

Jackson added that his talks with the Crown Prince dealt with the strengthening of Saudi Arabian-American relations. They also discussed international issues of mutual concern.

He reaffirmed that his delegation subscribed to Saudi Arabia's view on the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. He said the restoration of their rights would provide a key to a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Jackson praised Saudi Arabian-American relations, and said he firmly believed in the necessity of developing them further through continuous contacts between the two countries. He added that the American public opinion was "better than before" on understanding the Middle East issue.

Jackson commended Saudi Arabia's "active role" in the Middle East peace process and in easing tension in the area. He said the world should not ignore the Kingdom's call to work for the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East. He expressed his admiration of the Kingdom's "significant" contribution to the world economy.

## Saudia climbing

JEDDAH, Feb. 4 — Saudia has continued its climb up the ladder of success, according to international comparisons for performance last year. The airline said Monday that it has been ranked 11th in traffic growth and in the top 20 in scheduled passenger revenue kilometers in IATA's 1978 Airline Traffic Results.

Jackson said the U.S. was now more than ever in need of stronger ties with the Middle East. He described Washington's Middle East policy as "unbalanced" and detrimental to its interests with Saudi Arabia.

He condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and said it has endangered world peace. He added that "I am against aggression, whether it is Soviet aggression against Afghanistan or the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza or its aggression in South Lebanon."

Jackson rejected the U.S. policy of ignoring the PLO, which had led to the resignation of U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young last year. It had not come from a presidential order. Congressional debate or judicial decree, but as a result of an agreement that Henry Kissinger the former secretary of state had entered into with Israel.

The PLO, he noted, had helped the U.S. twice in the evacuation of Beirut and had tried to the release of some hostages in Tehran.

Jackson's visit to the Kingdom was at the invitation of the government. He was leading a delegation of a group called People United to Save Humanity, which he formed nine years ago against the Vietnam war. He will visit Kuwait next.

During his visit he met with ministers and visited hospitals, the Riyadh museum and the oil fields.

Jackson said that the failure of the Camp David agreements called for a new peace formula, to include five principles. Those were internationally and mutually recognized borders, justice for Palestinians, including a homeland, the permanent restoration of Lebanese territorial integrity, the internationalization of Jerusalem with free access to members of the three monotheistic faiths and, as a result, the normalization of ties between Israel and the Arab world.

He said many in the U.S. have come to realize that present American policy in the Middle East has all but collapsed. The Kingdom's moderate oil policies, the region's oil and financial reserves and his country's close relationship and interdependence with the area should be reflected in a new policy.

Jackson arrived in Kuwait Monday from Saudi Arabia.



MEETS THE PRESS: American black leader Jesse Jackson addresses a press conference in Riyadh Sunday.

By PLO envoy

## Kingdom's policy praised

DAMMAM, Feb. 4 (SPA) — Palestine Liberation Organization representative in the Kingdom Rafik Shaker Natshah has described Saudi Arabia's stand on the Palestine issue as "positive." He said it was a leading country with its full commitment toward the issue.

In a statement published in *Al Yom*, Natshah said the PLO's stand on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was in conformity

## Education official sees Tunisian team

JEDDAH, Feb. 4 (SPA) — The director of Education in the Western Region, Dr. Abdullah Al-Zaid, Monday received a Tunisian educational delegation. They discussed promoting educational and cultural cooperation between the Kingdom and Tunisia.

The delegation arrived here Sunday from Medina. They are visiting Saudi Arabia at the invitation of the Ministry of Education. Monday the delegation visited several secondary schools and educational institutes in the Western Region, to inspect the modern educational system here.

A team of archeologists from the Department of Antiquities of the Ministry of Education is meanwhile making a thorough survey of historic sites in Baha.

The team arrived here at the end of last week to carry out their department's plan to study "all historic sites in various parts of the Kingdom, with the intention of eventual conservation."

Also in Baha, high government officials in the region met Monday under Sheikh Ibrahim ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Barahim, the governor of the region, to discuss preparation for the tree-planting week. During the week 5,000 trees will be planted by schoolchildren.

The week starts Mar. 4. The Agriculture and Water Directorate of Baha will provide the trees and about 1,200 boxes to protect the plants.

## Jordan trade talks wind up in Amman

AMMAN, Feb. 4 (SPA) — The Saudi-Jordanian Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation concluded its meetings here Monday. The session opened Saturday, to discuss promoting trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Dr. Saleh Al-Umayy, acting deputy minister in the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, and Jordanian under-secretary of the ministry of industry and commerce, Dr. Hashim Al-Dabas, presided at the meetings.

Umayy and his delegation Sunday toured leading industries of Jordan. They had talks with the directors of the industries on the possibility of exporting their products to the Kingdom under a joint economic agreement.

## Quarter of sales

## Saudi Arabia again U.K.'s biggest Arab export market

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 4 — Britain's exports to Saudi Arabia last year totalled £895 million, a quarter of all sales to the Middle East.

Dubai followed with £305 million. Egypt was third with £264 million, Libya fourth with £253 million. Kuwait fifth with £233 million, Iran sixth with £231 million, Iraq seventh with £201 million, Abu Dhabi eighth with £159 million, Oman ninth with £129 million and Bahrain tenth with £123 million.

The British Embassy said Monday that the Middle East followed the Common Market and the United States as the largest British markets in the world last year.

Lord Selsdon, the chairman of the Overseas Trade Board's Committee on Middle East Trade, says that the region is likely to remain the world's biggest growth area in the next decade.

"No less than 25 per cent of all British exports to the area went to Britain's single biggest market, Saudi Arabia."

"Other encouraging features of the year's trade include the upturn in the lower Gulf, with British exports to Abu Dhabi up 27 per cent, to Dubai up 12 per cent and to Qatar up 10.5 per cent after the slump of 1978."

Britain again registered a surplus trade balance with the Middle East, of some £200 million.

Lord Limerick, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, is equally confident. He says that "After visiting over 130 British firms exhibiting at the Middle East Construction Exhibition in Jeddah, where Britain was by far the largest exhibitor, I am absolutely certain that we can continue to increase our sales to this market."

"The Middle East, after Western Europe and North America, is our third largest trading area, accounting for over 10 per cent of all exports, and I am confident that our already strong and traditional trading links can be

further expanded.

"The Middle East Construction Exhibition was of particular importance to Britain because 17 per cent, £1,140 billion, of all our construction industry exports in 1978 went to this part of the world. This exhibition provided British companies with the contacts, agents and joint venture opportunities which will enable them to take further advantage of the potential demand that exists in the Middle East. The optimum formula for British firms to achieve success in the Middle East will vary but it must be understood that these are sophisticated markets and Britain accordingly must supply sophisticated goods."

"The key to greater exports is for British industry to concentrate on quality, design, reliability, good delivery and the technical innovation for which British companies are renowned. At Jeddah I found that British companies were placing more and more emphasis on these essential non-price factors."

"I am certain this increased emphasis can lead to British companies gaining a lion's share of the £500 million extra revenue the Middle East countries will gain through the latest oil price increases," he said.

## Abdo Yamani chairs information meeting

RIYADH, Feb. 4 (SPA) — Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani chaired a meeting of the Higher Council of Information here Sunday.

After the meeting, Deputy Information Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja said that the council discussed a number of information topics, at domestic and external levels. The discussions were held in the light of the Kingdom's policy, which was based on the teachings of Islam and Arab customs and traditions.

ram of plaster was sold by the hospital for SR600.

I have my own personal experiences with such hospitals, but I have refrained from writing about them so that it might not be said that I had exploited my reputation for a personal grudge.

The state can take over these hospitals compensating their owners. It can operate them either free of charge or on a more reasonable basis.

Hospital owners must know that not all those who go to them for help are millionaires. Most patients seek private care because public hospitals have not yet risen to the standard required of them. And the fact remains that medical services in this country still leave much to be desired. We would like to hear from the health minister about improving them, or when he is going to take over these private ones since his own public hospitals are not up to par.

## Saudi Comment

ment of SR1,000 and would not give him a pain killer without advance payment. Then they let the specialist see him. He said his broken arm must be plastered. We agreed. And that he must spend a night in hospital, second class for observation. We agreed. Then the bill arrived and it was stunning.

SR600 for plaster of Paris, SR2000 specialist fees, SR250 for a room for one night, SR400 cost of hiring the operating theater.

SR400 fees for the anaesthetist, SR250 for anaesthetic.

This means he had to pay more than SR4,000 for plastering a fractured arm. While I do not know on what basis these prices were made, I see that half a kilog-

## WEATHER

Temperatures will rise in the Central and north-eastern and parts of the western regions. In the northern region, the weather will be unsettled because of active surface winds, which will cause sandstorms.

Winds will be moderate and southerly in most areas. They will become active occasionally, causing sand haze.

Low and medium cloud will hang over the central and north-eastern regions with possible showers.

Seas will be light to moderate.

Monday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	30	20
Jeddah	29	21
Riyadh	22	11
Dhahran	19	07
Medina	26	15
Faif	23	12
Jizan	29	23
Hail	17	06
Turaif	16	01
Arar	14	02
Jouf	14	02
Abha	19	09

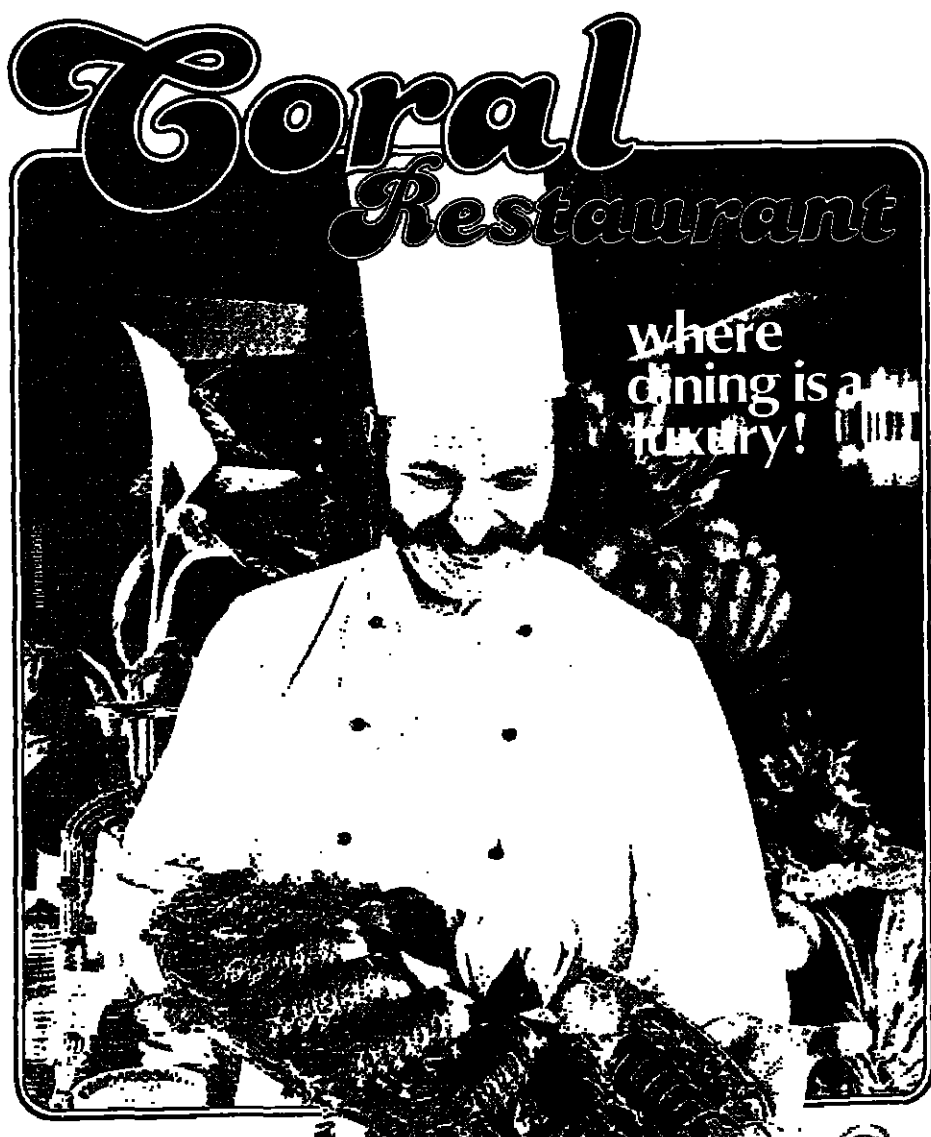
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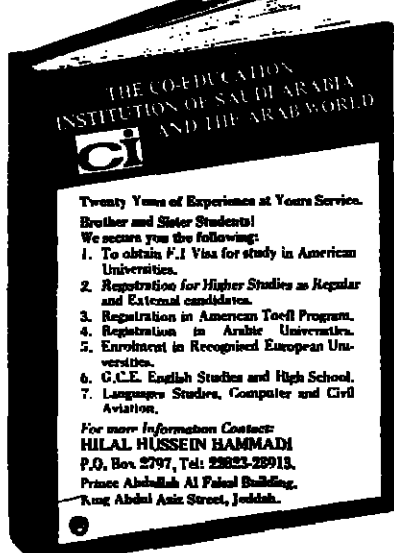
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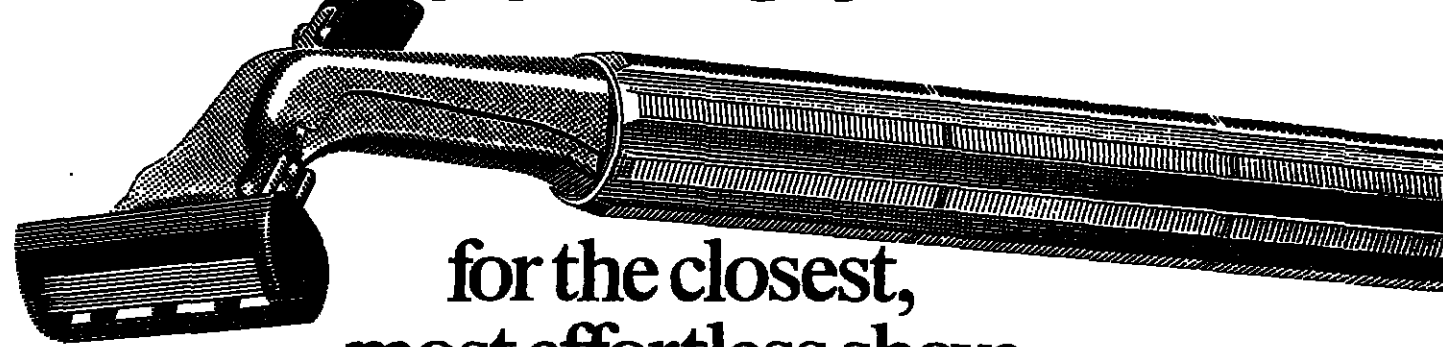
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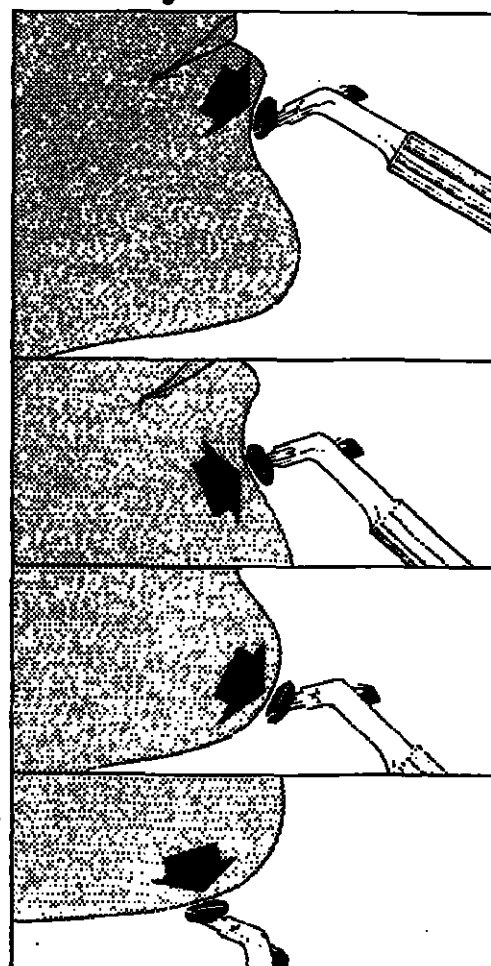
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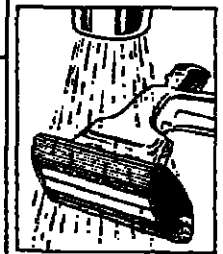
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هكذا من الاصل



## Qabous seeking modern arms to defend Hormuz

BAHRAIN, Feb. 4 (R) — Sultan Qabous Ben Said of Oman says his armed forces should be supplied with minesweepers, warplanes fitted with surveillance equipment and advanced monitoring stations to defend the strategic Straits of Hormuz, Muscat Radio has reported.

The radio Sunday quoted the Sultan as saying in an interview with the monthly Saudi magazine *Al-Nawazir* that such equipment would be used to detect submarines slipping through the vital waterway to the Gulf.

Complaining about the failure of the Gulf states to agree on a joint defense plan, Qabous told the magazine: "The Gulf countries never even held joint military maneuvers."

"There must be military coordination, a joint defense plan and an eventual merger of all Gulf forces," he said.

About 70 per cent of the West's oil imports pass through the Hormuz Straits.

A Kuwaiti newspaper reported Saturday the United States and Britain would supply Oman with submarines, jaguar jets and other equipment. The newspaper *Al-Siyassa* said Oman had asked for the arms when British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington visited Muscat last month.

The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, however, denied that the deal, estimated at \$300 million, would be partly financed by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Oman had asked for financial support for a defense plan for the Straits from Gulf countries, the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

On the country's long-standing dispute with South Yemen, Sultan Qabous said the situation in South Yemen posed a real threat

to the entire Gulf region.

Oman accused South Yemen 10 years ago of supporting leftist rebellion in the border province of Dhofar.

Qabous said indications of the danger lay in a number of friendship and cooperation treaties signed between South Yemen and the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia last year.

"It is not a threat to Oman only, it is a threat to the Gulf region and the Arab Peninsula as well, unless the situation changes in South Yemen," he said.

On his country's support of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's Middle East policies, Qabous said Sadat signed the peace treaty with Israel last year out of conviction that it was time to begin the peace process.

Oman, Somalia and Sudan are the only Arab countries which refused to break off relations with Egypt because of its peace treaty with Israel.

Qabous denied the presence of Egyptian armed forces units in Oman, but said there are some Egyptian military advisers on training missions with the Omani armed forces.

In Cairo meanwhile, the Omani undersecretary at the ministry of defense, Col. Salem Abdullah el-Ghazali, said Sunday that "saboteur elements" were threatening the security of the Hormuz Straits.

The official Middle East News Agency said Ghazali told Egyptian army officers that Oman had received information about "attempts by saboteur elements to carry out their plan in the area." He did not elaborate.

Ghazali arrived in Cairo Saturday for a week of talks on military cooperation between Egypt and Oman.



Sultan Qabous

## Begin calls for stronger Israel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin claims that recent events in Afghanistan and Iran underlined the necessity for a strong Israel in the Middle East.

Addressing a conference of Israel bond purchasers from the U.S. Sunday, Begin said he disagreed with those in the U.S. and Europe who claimed that Israel should make concessions in order to help the Western world withstand revolutionary Islamic movements.

"In the name of Israel, I claim just the opposite — just because of revolutionary Islamic movements and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Israel must be stronger and more wary than ever before," he said.

Begin claimed that concessions on the occupied West Bank would "open up a corridor to a Palestine state which would endanger Israel."

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had praised the Soviet entry into Afghanistan and had termed the Iranian movement a "brotherly organization," he said.

"Should we agree to the establishment of a mini-Afghanistan which would endanger us?" he asked.

Begin alleged that the Soviet influence had grown recently in Syria, Iraq, Libya and South Yemen. "The free world should know that it has a firm ally in the Middle East — and that ally is Israel," he said.

## Sharon hits Begin over land deals

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (AP) — Disagreement over Israeli land deals in the occupied West Bank has mushroomed into an open attack on Prime Minister Menachem Begin by Ariel Sharon, the cabinet minister in charge of settlement.

"There is the impression that nobody is in charge here, that nobody's hand is guiding events," Sharon wrote in a letter to Begin leaked in full to the Israeli press Monday.

One reporter said the letter employed "language which Israel has not heard for two decades" against a prime minister by a cabinet colleague.

The affair began with charges by a member of parliament that Sharon mismanaged government funds to finance private land purchases at inflated prices.

No accusations of illegality were made, but the parliament member, majority whip Pesach Grupper, charged that the deals were conducted so ineptly that future land deals were jeopardized and prices were jacked up by 1,000 per cent.

Sharon's angry letter to Begin followed the prime minister's agreement to hear Grupper's complaints.

"For the past few weeks a spirit of turmoil has been sweeping the country," wrote Sharon, who is minister of agriculture. The issue of land purchases "has become an arena for anarchy and gossip ... You, Mr. Begin, instead of putting a stop to it, are negotiating with the disseminators of slander."

Sharon continued: "The mendacious publications have virtually caused the cancellation of transactions at present. Secrecy has given way to anarchy ... Jews will not be able to buy land in the future. Everything is about to collapse."

Without naming him, Sharon called Grupper an "insignificant Knesset member ... who long ago exceeded all the bounds of impudence and vulgarity."

Press reports say Sharon channeled about \$1.5 million to Gush Emunim, the powerful extremist settlement movement, to buy property. The inexperienced buyers failed to use enough intermediaries and the deals were exposed.

## 2 religious leaders slain in Syria

DAMASCUS, Feb. 4 (AP) — The government accused the Muslim Brotherhood organization Sunday of killing two prominent religious leaders inside a mosque in the northern Syrian town of Aleppo.

A government statement said a group of Brotherhood gunmen burst into the mosque of Sultanich in Aleppo Saturday night and gunned down Sheikh Muhammad Al-Shami.

Al-Shami, an eminent scholar and preacher, supported the government of President Hafez Assad. The fanatical

group has vowed to topple Assad's regime.

Al-Shami's assistant, Sheikh Muhammad Al-Qattan, also was killed in the attack and a third sheikh was wounded, the statement said.

The government has blamed the Muslim Brotherhood for massacring 53 cadets at the Aleppo military academy last June, dynamiting Soviet and Syrian targets and killing at least four Soviet military advisers here.

## Elon Moreh outpost dismantled

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (AP) — Israeli troops Sunday dismantled the illegal outpost of Elon Moreh in the occupied West Bank and evacuated the few remaining Jewish settlers.

Israel radio reported that the evacuation was completed shortly before midnight and the settlers offered only passive resistance. However, about 10 persons who had not lived at the site were arrested when they refused to leave peacefully, the radio said.

The much-delayed operation completed government compliance with a sup-

reme court order and ended a quandary that caused splits in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's cabinet.

Elon Moreh, near the Arab city of Nablus, was established last summer but declared illegal by Israel's supreme court in October because it was built on land unlawfully seized from Palestinian owners.

The ultranationalist settlers refused to leave and Begin's cabinet postponed the evacuation several times to avoid a violent confrontation.

## Detained American freed in Israel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (AP) — An American citizen of Palestinian origin arrested in December on suspicion of having contact with commando organizations has been released, U.S. and Israeli officials said Monday.

Officials said Issa Hanna, 35, was released on Jan. 28 after spending more than a month in an Israeli prison. He left over the weekend for Rome.

Hanna, who works for an American pharmaceutical company in Rome, was arrested Dec. 23 while visiting his parents in Ramallah in the West Bank.

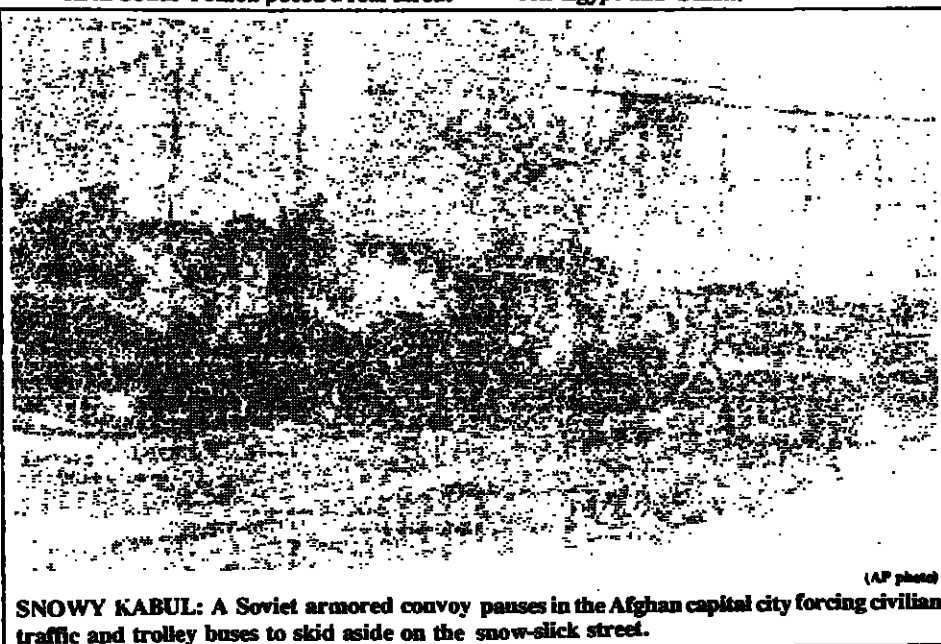
## Israel blast claimed by commandos

DAMASCUS, Feb. 4 (R) — Palestinian commandos said they killed or wounded several Israelis in a bomb attack in Rehovot, near Tel Aviv Sunday.

A commando spokesman, quoted by the Palestine news agency Wafa, said the attack near the central market was

carried out by a special unit operating in the occupied homeland.

He added that the Israeli authorities arrested about 40 Palestinians "on the pretext of involvement in the operation." The commandos withdrew safely after planting the bomb, he said.



SNOWY KABUL: A Soviet armored convoy pauses in the Afghan capital city forcing civilian traffic and trolley buses to skid aside on the snow-slick street.

# saudi business

## A Local Magazine of International Standard

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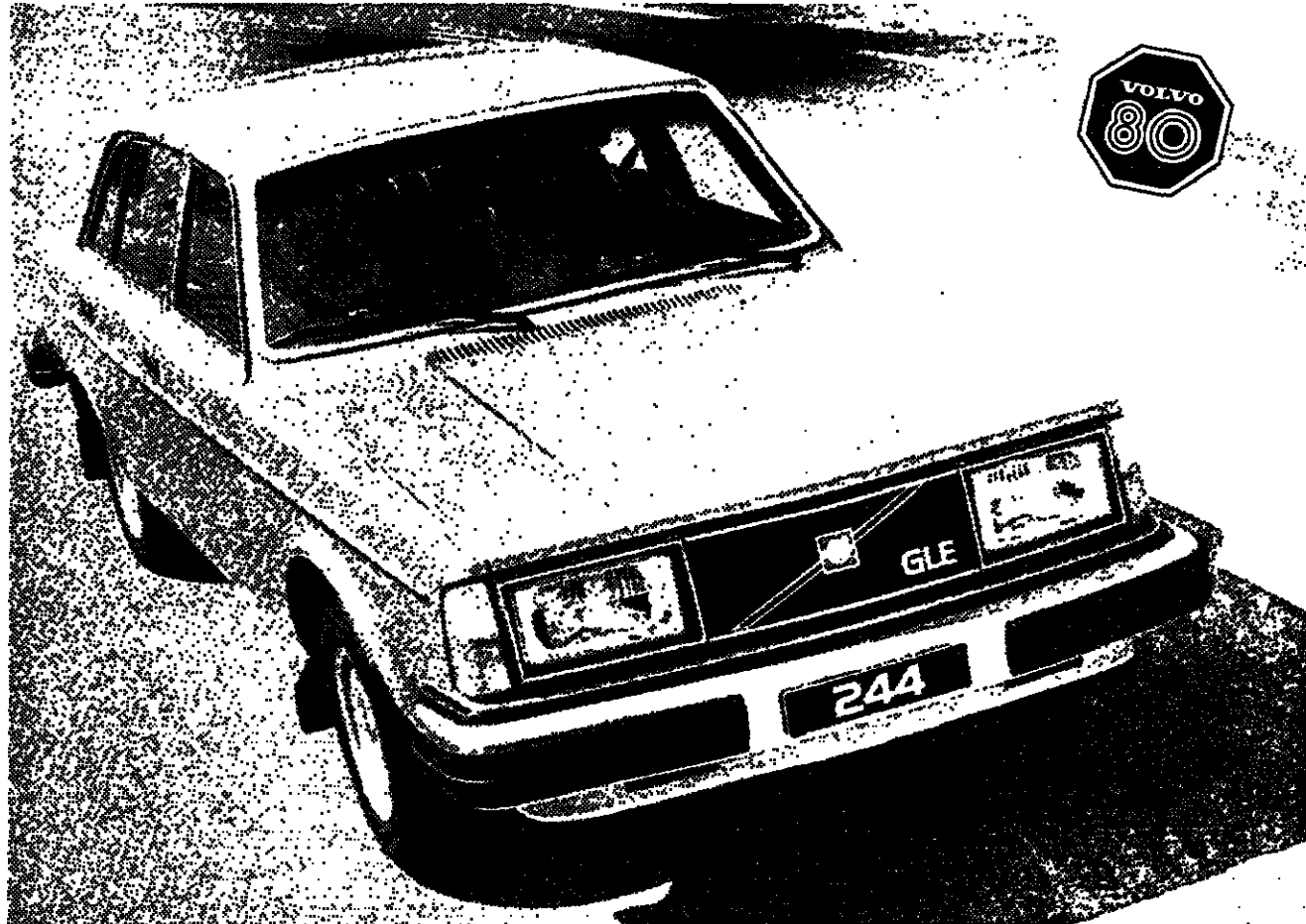
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## U.S. expands European arsenal

## NATO flexes muscles

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4 (R) — NATO is pushing ahead with a vital plan to stockpile large quantities of equipment in Western Europe to speed up American reinforcements in a crisis. Western military experts say.

Work is going on, or will start soon, to build up huge warehouses in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium to stock heavy equipment for three U.S. divisions.

When the work is finished in three or four years time, the United States will be able to more than double its ground forces in Europe in less than two weeks. At the same time, the United States could triple its tactical air forces.

But their sudden arrival would crowd existing air bases and provide choice targets for enemy air strikes or missiles if the newcomers were not immediately dispersed.

High priority is being given to a program to find and equip dozens of airfields to receive more than 25 additional squadrons of U.S. reconnaissance aircraft, fighters and fighter bombers that would flock to Western Europe.

The concept of rapid reinforcements evolved from the alliance's recognition of its lack of operational reserves. The experts say that if the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact were able to launch a massive attack with little advance warning and rapidly penetrated NATO's forward defenses the alliance might have to move ground tactical forces in reserve to seal the rupture created on the frontline.

To be able to bring speedy reinforcements across the Atlantic to deter aggression in time of crisis or to fight an attack, the United States wants to stockpile equipment in Europe so that troops can be flown in equipped only with their individual weapons.

The U.S. Defense Department's annual report for 1981 underlines the size of the rapid reinforcement program by pointing out that 14 days after the order is given, total U.S. ground firepower in Europe would be greater than that possessed by the entire West German army and the number of U.S. tactical air squadrons would be double that of the entire Luftwaffe.

The transatlantic bargain struck between the U.S. and its allies provides for Washington to fly in the troops if the Europeans help provide the necessary facilities and support.

At the moment the United States has four complete divisions in West Germany plus three brigades that would be the nucleus of three more divisions. Equipment for the three divisions is already in store.

The current program is to create facilities for storing equipment for three further divisions, to bring the total of rapidly-available units from seven to 10.

Facilities for an eighth division are being established in the Moenchengladbach area of West Germany. Equipment already arriving and the site should be ready by the end of the year, according to NATO military sources.



THUNDER ROAD: A U.S. M-60 tank from the 3rd Armored Division passes near a West German timber-framed house during the annual NATO maneuvers code-named "Constant Enforcer."

## Foes delay investigation

## Mass rape shocks Gandhi

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 4 (AP) — Three weeks after taking office, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her son, Sanjay, are in a struggle with a state government ruled by an opposition political party that was defeated in the national election that returned Gandhi to power.

During the weekend the battle focused on the handling by officials of Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, of police atrocities and an alleged mass rape at a village 700 kilometers southeast of New Delhi on Jan. 14. The day Gandhi was sworn in as prime minister after her party's landslide election victory.

Gandhi, in a letter to the state's chief minister, Banarsi Das, said the atrocities at Naranpur village were the most shocking and the worst of their kind in India's 33 years of independence, and threatened to "blot India's fair name, nationally and internationally."

Gandhi rejected an earlier request from Das, a member of the opposition Janata party, that she restrain her 33-year-old son Sanjay Gandhi from publicizing the Naranpur affair.

"I am astonished and sorry that you have injected this personal note in a matter of grave public concern," Gandhi, 62, told the chief minister. "Mr.

Sanjay Gandhi is a member of parliament in his own right. His relationship with me does not restrict his freedom to express his views as any other member would do."

Gandhi demanded that Das severely punish all those police involved in the Naranpur affair. She said villagers are complaining that only one or two senior officers have been transferred out of the area and that junior personnel involved in the alleged atrocities were still in the village threatening those who testify against them in forthcoming official inquiries.

The Naranpur incident has come at a convenient time for Gandhi's Congress Party, which is trying to topple opposition-ruled state governments in Uttar Pradesh and eight other states and force new state elections.

The Janata party engineered similar action at the state level after winning the 1977 national election that made Morarji Desai prime minister. Details of the Naranpur incident have been slow to reach the capital.

The Indian Express newspaper reported that police tortured two persons to death and disposed of their bodies "after an orgy of brutality in the village where they looted 23 houses and committed mass rape on girls between 11 and 12 years and women up to the age of 50.

## 'Thousands' overheard

## Wiretaps bug British

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Union leaders, strike organizers and an ex-cabinet minister are complaining that their telephones have been tapped by a British security service.

A newspaper claims that all the delegates were "bugged" during the three-month Lancaster House Conference last year on the future of Rhodesia.

A conservative lawmaker said Monday he will question Home Secretary William Whitelaw on what he termed the "alarming invasion" of snoopers.

"It has now got out of hand," said the Member of Parliament, Geoffrey Dickens. "If you can't talk freely in your own homes then it really is the end."

Phone-tapping and letter opening were authorized for many years by successive British home secretaries in the interest of state security. Ministers said that about 200 taps a year were permitted.

Such a number would barely cover diplomats and trade representatives of London from communist countries.

Last week, journalist Duncan Campbell, a specialist on communications surveillance, reported in the leftist weekly *New Statesman* that thousands of lines can be tapped by an advanced electronic apparatus installed in a building in London's Chelsea district.

The building, he said, is the national phone-tapping center and is run by the post office under the cover name of "equipment development division."

Dame Judith Hart, who held several ministerial posts under Labor, Premier Sir Harold Wilson, called for a House of Commons debate on tapping. She revealed she was summoned to Wilson's office to explain a phone conversation with a British Communist Party official about speaking to a public meeting.

James Milne, communist general secretary of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, said he and some of his colleagues "suspect that our phones are tapped and there is evidence that this applies to a large number of union officials. I have no evidence—I have heard clicks on the line, that's all."

In Rotherham, Yorkshire, organizers of the month-old steel strike said their members find police waiting for them after telephone consultations on where to picket. South Yorkshire police headquarters in Sheffield said the tapping allegation "has no truth whatever."

The *Sunday Times* said that Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was able to conduct the London conference on Rhodesia on the basis of "brinkmanship," because all the phones, hotel rooms and diplomatic communications of the delegates were bugged to find out what they were planning.

It said the particular targets of the massive British surveillance operation were black nationalist guerrilla leaders, Joshua Nkomo



Home Minister William Whitelaw and Robert Mugabe, now campaigning for elections in Britain's last African colony.

The newspaper said it was told by an "impeccable source" that the intelligence services were able to tell Carrington "where the brinks were."

## Fate unknown for reporters stationed in Afghanistan

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Three foreign correspondents working in Kabul, Afghanistan, have not been heard from since they left the city Friday to travel to the northern part of the country, the British foreign office reported.

The journalists are Marcus Eliason of the Associated Press, Richard Balmforth of Reuters and Elizabeth Thurgood of the *Guardian*, a British daily. All three are Britons.

The foreign office said Sunday it received word from the British Consul in Kabul that the three left the city on a bus and were headed for a region where snow and high winds had been reported and where telephone communications were cut off.

Afghan authorities told the consul no foreign correspondent had been detained in Kabul province.

## Spain sends in general

## Basque region marred by death

MADRID, Feb. 4 (R) — Spanish authorities today faced the spectre of increasing sectarian violence following the deaths of 10 people in the past two days.

The body of a 19-year-old girl was found shot through the head near a main road outside Madrid yesterday. Around the same time, police in the Basque country discovered the bullet-riddled corpse of a youth.

Yolanda Gonzalez Martin and Francisco Javier Gorrichategui were both left-wing Basques and alleged sympathizers of the separatist guerrilla group ETA.

A Neo-fascist group called the "Spanish Basque Battalion" claimed responsibility for their deaths and said they were shot in revenge for the killing of six civil guards in the Basque country on Friday.

Friday's ambush on an arms convoy, by gunmen suspected to belong to ETA, was the bloodiest single attack in the recent history of the turbulent region. Two of the alleged attackers were later found dead in the area of the ambush.

The Madrid government promptly placed a general in charge of law and order in the region. It also said two crack anti-terrorist units would be sent to combat in what right-wing leaders called "a state of war" in the Basque country.

The recent rise of such rightist groups as

the Spanish Basque Battalion has added to the government's security worries by their declared intention of killing Basque leftists and nationalists in revenge for every police or military death.

Twenty-three people died this year in political violence, all but one in the Basque country. Rightist groups have claimed responsibility for seven of the assassinations.

The rightists and some conservative military men and police oppose the granting of political powers to regions such as the Basque country, which next month will elect its own parliament with considerable control over local matters.

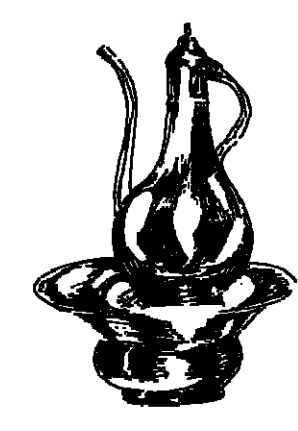
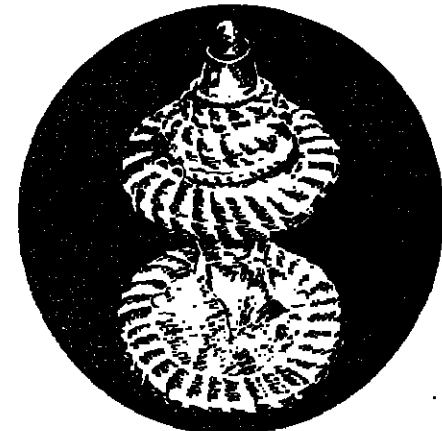
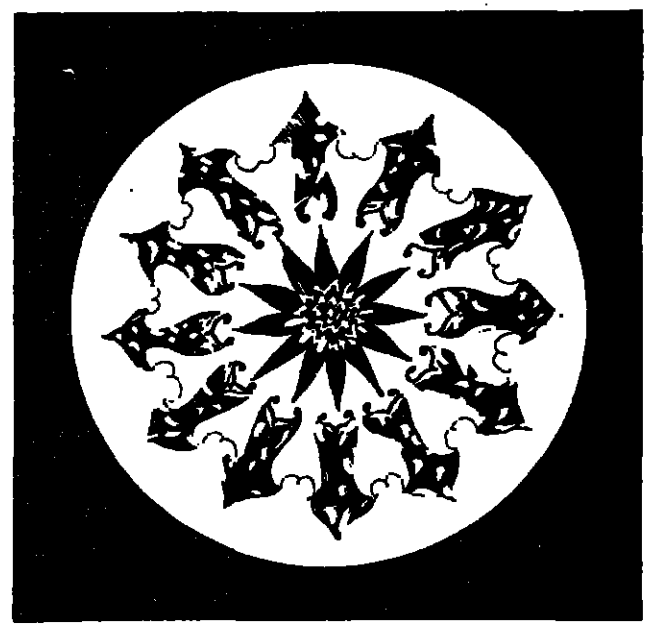
Many Spaniards fear the latest killings could mark the start of a sharp upsurge in reprisal attacks which might eventually create similar circumstances to those in 1936 when General Franco rebelled against the republican government.

Appeals from both priests and politicians fell on deaf ears. "Enough blood, enough," said Bilbao Auxiliary Bishop Juan Maria Uriarte in his Sunday sermon. "In whose name do you kill?"

But the words of his parish priest in Durango condemning violence were drowned out by shouts supporting the Basque Separatist Organization ETA and the singing of "Eusko Gudari" — song of the Basque soldier.



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## Gomez keeps crown

## Holmes floors Zanon in title fight

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 4 (R) — World Boxing Council heavyweight champion Larry Holmes of the United States floored Italian challenger Lorenzo Zanon twice in the fourth round then knocked him out at 2:39 of the sixth to retain his title Sunday.

Putting on a splendid display of power and mobility, Holmes had little trouble with the balding Italian and it was simply a matter of time before the knockout came.

A left-right combination to the jaw wobbled Zanon early in the fight. Holmes continued landing solid combinations to the head until a devastating right cross put Zanon on the ropes and then on the floor.

Zanon, obviously dazed and hurt, was kneeling by the count of eight but referee Ray Solis continued until the count reached ten and the fight was over.

The win was the 33rd against no losses for Holmes, who has stopped 24 opponents. Zanon, ranked number five by the WBC, slips to 25-5-2. It is the third time in as many appearances in the United States that the 28-year-old from Lempate, Italy has been knocked out.

Holmes, who weighs 213 1/2 pounds (97 kgs), effectively combined stick-and-move tactics and flat-footed punching to track down and take out Zanon. Neither showed much in the way of offense in the first round but in the second Holmes began stalking Zanon and going for the head.

The 30-year-old champion continued backing up Zanon in the third and then in the fourth got on his toes and began jabbing more and dancing.

A solid left-right combination to the jaw put Zanon down early in the fourth. He was up at the count of five but Holmes immediately landed a right and the Italian bounced off the ropes and hit the floor.

Zanon was up by three this time and began running away from Holmes. But again Holmes found Zanon and dazed him with a

right to the head. This time, however, when Zanon did not go to the canvas, Solis stepped in and gave the Italian a standing eight-count.

The standing eight-count is not recognized in the state of Nevada and Nevada State Athletic Commission Executive Secretary Roy Tennison said after the fight that it should not have been administered.

It made little difference, though, for in the fifth and sixth Holmes continued putting punches together and eventually, inevitably, Zanon fell and stayed down.

This was Holmes' fifth title defense since winning the WBC crown in June, 1978 and all have ended by knockout or technical knockout. Holmes, a heavy favorite entering the bout, is now scheduled to meet Leroy Jones here on March 31.

If he wins he is scheduled to meet the World Boxing Association champion, either current holder John Tate or Mike Weaver, in the Autumn, in a bout to unify the heavyweight title for the first time since 1978. Zanon, the former European champion, was ahead 49-4 49-45 and 48-46.

Zanon was bidding to become the first Italian-born heavyweight to win a world championship since Primo Carnera 47 years ago.

For Zanon, the fight marked his third knockout in three Las Vegas outings, having been stopped by both Ken Norton and Jerry Quarry here.

After the fight, Holmes commented: "It was only a matter of time before I caught up with him. I went to him in the sixth round thinking 'it was either me or you.'"

Holmes won his title by outpointing Norton in this same arena and then stopped Alfredo Evangelista, Osvaldo Ocasio, Mike Weaver and Earnie Shavers in previous defenses.

Wilfredo Gomez of Puerto Rico meanwhile set a record by stopping the 11th successive challenger for his World Boxing

Council super-bantamweight title, Ruben Valdes of Colombia, in the sixth round here.

Valdes' corner stopped the fight between the sixth and seventh rounds with the challenger sitting on his stool not offering any objections, giving Gomez victory by a technical knockout.

Gomez was in control throughout the bout and had Valdes hurt, wobbly and defenseless as the bell sounded to end the sixth round.

Gomez's eleventh straight knockout or technical knockout in title defenses broke the record for any weight division in boxing which he had shared with Roberto Duran of Panama, who managed the feat as a lightweight.

The 23-year-old Gomez says he will now move up to the featherweight ranks and, hopefully, get a title shot against WBC champion Salvador Sanchez of Mexico later this year.

WBC President Jose Sulaiman said Sunday Gomez would probably meet Sanchez, who won the title Sunday from American Danny "Little Red" Lopez in Phoenix, in a mandatory title defense within six months. But Sulaiman said Sanchez must first have two optional defenses while Gomez must defeat one featherweight opponent.

Gomez is scheduled to meet Eddie Ndokai of Nigeria, the WBC's second-ranked featherweight contender, late in March in San Juan.

Weighing in at 55.3 kgs, Gomez completely outclassed Valdes, who scaled 55 kgs. Gomez scored with left-right combinations almost at will against the 25-year-old challenger, who offered little in the way of resistance or offense.

Gomez first hurt Valdes in the second round and forced the challenger to hang on, then he softened his opponent with body shots for the next three rounds before going for the head and the kill in the sixth.

A left hook snapped Valdes' head back in the opening seconds and Gomez quickly followed with a right-left combination to the chin which straightened the challenger. Two more rights to the temple and Valdes was wobbly, then Gomez landed a devastating left hook which forced Valdes onto the ropes. Gomez then unleashed a torrent of punches to the head of a virtually defenseless Valdes until the bell rang.

Referee Ferd Fernandez went to the corner of Valdes between the sixth and seventh round and the challenger's cornerman said to stop the one-sided bout.

The win upped Gomez's record to 28-0-1 with 28 consecutive knockouts or technical knockouts. Valdes, the cousin of Rodrigo Valdes, former WBA middleweight champion, slipped to 43-6-1 and 28 knockouts.

This was the second time Valdes has fought for a super bantamweight title. He lost to WBA champion Ricardo Cardona in 1978.

The bout, scheduled for 15 rounds, was on the undercard of the Holmes-Zanon heavyweight championship at Caesar's Palace here.

## By defeating Tanner

## McEnroe wins Richmond tennis

RICHMOND, Virginia Feb. 4 (AP) — Top-seeded John McEnroe needed only 55 minutes Sunday for a 6-1, 6-2 victory over second-seeded Roscoe Tanner in the championship match of the 15th annual Richmond Tennis Classic.

The 20-year-old McEnroe played his style of serve-and-volley tennis to virtual perfection. Tanner managed to hold his serve the first time, but he then lost it three times in a row as McEnroe won seven straight games to take the first set and move to a 2-0 advantage in the second set.

The hard-serving Tanner then held his serve the next two times in the set to pull within 3-2, but McEnroe won the last three games, breaking Tanner's serve again in the seventh.

McEnroe lost only one point on his serve in the second set.

In the first set, Tanner had two break points on McEnroe serve, one each in the third and seventh games, but he was unable to get a breakthrough against McEnroe, who lost a five-set match a week ago to Jimmy Connors in the final of the U.S. pro indoor tourney.

Tanner hurt his own cause by not serving well. He had only three aces in the match, and his usually strong serve deserted him for the most part.

The unseeded team of American Fritz Buehning and South African Johan Kriek won the doubles title with a 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3) upset over the top-seeded team of South African Frew McMillan and American Brian Gottfried.

In Seattle, Washington, Tracy Austin of the United States defeated Virginia Wade of Britain, 6-2, 7-6 Sunday to win a women's tennis tournament.

Austin scored a service break at the start of the match and coasted to victory in the first set. But Wade's aggressive play enabled her to take a 4-0 lead in the second set.

The 17-year-old Austin, seeded second in the tournament, swept the next five games and won a tiebreaker to take the title. Wade had advanced to the finals when top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd defaulted in the semifinals owing to illness.

Austin defeated 14-year-old Andrea Jaeger of the United States to make the finals.

In Los Angeles, California, a women's tennis tournament begins Monday, with six singles matches scheduled in the afternoon and another pair at night.

Fifth-seeded Kathy Jordan is scheduled to face Sherry Acker to highlight action in the afternoon and teen-agers Bettina Bunge and Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia square off in the feature match at night.

Top-seeded Martina Navratilova and No. Two Tracy Austin play their first-round matches Tuesday. Jordan is the highest seed scheduled to see action Monday.

In other first-round matches Monday afternoon, Cathy May Teacher faces Renata Tomanova of Czechoslovakia, Barbara Porter meets Joanna Durie of Britain, Marita Redondo plays Betsy Nagelsen, Caroline Stoll takes on Terry Holladay and Renee Richards battles Virginia Ruzici.

In the other match at night, Stacy Margolin faces Rana Gerulitsis.

In a doubles match under the lights, Navratilova and Rosemary Casals meet Ilana Kloss and Acker. One doubles match is scheduled during the day, Laura Dupont and Pam Shriver take on Francoise Durr and Mona Guerrant.

In Debrecen, Hungary, Czechoslovakia retained the King's Cup for the European indoor men's tennis championship here Sunday night when they beat Hungary 2-1 in the second leg of the final.

Czechoslovakia won the first leg 3-0 in Chrdim, Czechoslovakia, on Jan. 30.



OLYMPIC: A crane lifts a gravel bucket to the roof of the old Olympic fieldhouse in Lake Placid, the building that will be used for hockey during the Olympics, in last-minute preparations.

## Half-way to Lake Placid

## New Jersey turns out for Olympic flame

PRINCETON, New Jersey Feb. 4 (AP) — Bells chimed a New Jersey welcome for the Olympic torch Sunday night, as it marked the halfway point of a 1,600-kilometer journey from Yorktown, Virginia, to Lake Placid, New York, for the Winter Olympics.

In two ceremonies, one at Princeton Borough Hall and another Princeton University's Jadwin Gymnasium, the flame and an identical torch lit from the master received applause from more than 2,000 people.

"This is an absolute thrill. Your encouraging us, the country and the world," said Edward Jepson, of Wheeling, West Virginia,

carrying the torch.

"In welcoming this flame, we pay tribute not only to the Olympic torch relay runners, but to the ideals the Olympics represent," said Princeton Mayor Josie Hall.

And Princeton graduate Alison Carlson ran one lap around the Garrett memorial track in Jadwin Gymnasium with the identical torch to honor Robert Garrett, the university's Olympian.

"I've been waiting four days to bring the torch here. This is the biggest birthday party I've ever had," said Miss Carlson, of Madison, Wisconsin, 25.

With its entourage of 52 specially-selected

runners, the torch left Philadelphia at noon Sunday, pausing at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, for ceremonies before heading to Princeton in the evening.

The entire torch entourage stayed in Princeton overnight before continuing its journey through New York City Monday and on to Lake Placid, New York, where it will arrive Friday, three days before the start of the Games Feb. 12.

The 26 men and 26 women runners, ranging in age from 15 to 56, will each carry the torch a up to 50 kilometers, alternating in segments of three or four kilometers along its 1,600 kilometer route.

## And records along the way

## West Germans take Daytona Endurance

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida, Feb. 4 (AP) — West German drivers Rolf Stommelen, Reinhold Joest and Volkert Merl combined to drive a Porsche Turbo 935 to a record-smashing victory Sunday in the 24-hour challenge Endurance Race at Daytona International Speedway.

Stommelen, a former Formula One driver who was also on the winning team here in 1978, drove through most of the last four hours, and was at the wheel of the sleek white sports car when the race ended after 71.5 laps (about 4,393 kilometers) at an average speed of 114.2 miles per hour (about 182.9 kph).

All three of those figures broke Daytona Challenge records and gave evidence of the nearly flawless race driven by the German trio. They experienced virtually no mechanical problems or slowdowns as they broke the lap and mileage mark set a year ago by Danny Ongais, Ted Field and Hurley Haywood with an hour to go.

In second place, 33 laps behind when the race ended at 4:30 p.m. EST. (21:39 GMT), was a Porsche driven by Americans Preston Henn, Al Holbert and John Paul.

Ongais and Field teamed with Milt Miller to put a new Porsche in the third spot, while Maurice Carter and Murray Edwards of Canada and Craig Carter of the United States raced an American-made Camaro to fourth place.

A Porsche 914, piloted by Bill Koll, Jim Cook and Greg Lacava, finished fifth, more than 80 laps behind the winners.

The grueling race, won on a 3.84-mile (6.14 kilometer) track encompassing an infield course and part of the high-banked oval, was marred by only a handful of minor accidents. There were no injuries reported.

The favored Porsche, driven by the Whittington brothers, defending World Endurance champion Don, Bill and Dale, failed to finish the race.

Bill Whittington started in the team's top car and led through the first 10 laps. He then got into a duel with Joest, and the two began to take turns holding the lead for several hours.

Other leaders during the first half of the race included the team of Charles Mendez, former winner Brian Redman and Paul Mil-

ler, and the combination of Manfred Schurti of Liechtenstein and Americans Dick Barbor and John Fitzpatrick, another previous winner.

Mendez fell out of contention when he spun the car and hit the wall 126 laps into the race. He managed to drive the Porsche into the pits, but the car was later withdrawn.

Schurti was at the wheel of another Porsche around midnight when he became locked in a wheel-to-wheel battle with Joest. That lasted nearly 30 laps, with the lead changing hands nine times during one classic four-lap period.

The eventual winner regained the edge when Schurti went into the pits for gas at 12:33 a.m. (05:33 GMT). The other Porsche never again caught up, eventually going out of the race for more than eight hours after colliding with a slower car around dawn.

Don Whittington took the lead briefly as the race neared the one-third mark when Joest stopped for gas and changed places with Stommelen. Stommelen regained the lead quickly, however, and the team never again trailed.

The Whittingtons stayed within range, moving from as much as four laps behind the leader to one lap back and closing when the car's distributor shaft broke. That ended the race for the car.

It also ended the competition for the winners, who simply cruised through the final seven hours.

Several crowd favorites fell by the wayside as the marathon race took its toll on equipment and drivers.

Former Olympic decathlon champion Bruce Jenner, making his Endurance racing debut, drove his team's BMW M1 into eighth place on Saturday night, but later clipped a spinning car and damaged the nose of his.

The car limped into the pits, but was hit with more mechanical problems and finally withdrew.

Tony Adamowicz and John Morton kept a vintage Ferrari Daytona, in its 11th Daytona 24-hour, in contention until the rear axle broke during the race's 20th hour. The car was running in fourth place at the time.

## Nicklaus nowhere

## Burns wins Bing Crosby golf

PEBBLE BEACH, California, Feb. 4 (AP) — George Burns, so close so often, finally broke through with a closing 69 and scored his first Professional Golf Association tour triumph Sunday in the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am tournament.

While the talented Burns wrote an end to four years of frustration, the scramble finish on the cliffs and crags of Pebble Beach was just another dreary tale of what might have been for Jack Nicklaus.

Burns, who joined the pro tour in 1976, collected his first official tour title with a 280 total, eight strokes under par on the 6,127-meter Pebble Beach golf links.

He won by a single stroke, with the clincher a 45-foot (13.5-meter) birdie putt from the shadow of the grove of trees that loom over the 16th green. And he won in the intense pressure generated by a multiple-man scramble down the stretch. Six men either led

or shared the lead at one time, and a total of 16 were within three shots of the lead with eight holes to play.

The mighty Nicklaus, making his first start in a comeback attempt from the poorest season of his career, made a quick move reminiscent of his glory years. He was five under par for the first six holes he played and led alone.

But, as quickly as he struck, he fell back. He lost four shots on the next three holes, once taking three strokes to extricate the ball from deep rough near the eighth green — and drifted back in the pack.

In Deerfield Beach, Florida, veteran Joanne Carner parred the final round Sunday to score a two-stroke victory in the season opener for the Ladies Professional Golf Association.

Carner, a 40-year-old in her 10th year on the tour, shot a 73, her highest score of the week, to hold off Canada-born Sandra Post.

## European results

## Inter stretches Italian soccer lead

ROME, Feb. 4 (R) — Inter stretched its lead in the Italian soccer championship to five points Sunday on a day spoiled by short tempers and foul play.

Inter and Bologna bored 55,000 fans in Milan, in a game of no goals but five bookings. Inter has 27 points from 19 matches and looks certain to win the title for the first time since 1971.

Champion Milan stays second despite losing 2-1 to Juventus, whose international striker Roberto Bettega scored both goals.

Referees were busy logging 24 bookings in eight games.

The Roma-Napoli game maintained a dubious record by finishing 0-0 for the fourth year running.

Results:			
Ascoli	3	Pescara	0
Averas	2	Catania	0
Cagliari	2	Udinese	0
Fiorantina	1	Frosinone	0
Lazio	0	Reggina	0
Lecco	0	Salernitana	1
Parma	0	Trapani	0
Roma	0	Napoli	0
Spazio	1	Malaga	0
Surgut	1	Sevilla	0

France			
Lyon	2	Nantes	1
Sochaux	4	St. Etienne	1
Marseille	3	Angers	1

Holland			
Nac Breda	1	Go Ahead	0
Psv Eindhoven	0	Eagles Deventer	0
FC Utrecht	0	Roda JC	1
FC Twente	0	Excelsior	1
Ajax Amsterdam	3	Vitesse Arnhem	0
The Hague	2	FC Utrecht	1
Nec Nijmegen	0	Twente Enschede	3
Rotterdam	1	Haarlem	3
Sparta Rotterdam	3	AZ 67 Alkmaar	3

Belgium			
Charleroi	1	Winterslag	1
Waterloo	0	Antwerp	1
FC Bruges	0	Beerschot	0
Westerlo	2	Excelsior	0
Waregem	2	Berchem	1
Beveren	1	CS Bruges	2
Lige	3	Lierre	0
Antwerp	3	Standard Liege	2
Sint-Truiden	2	Lokeren	1

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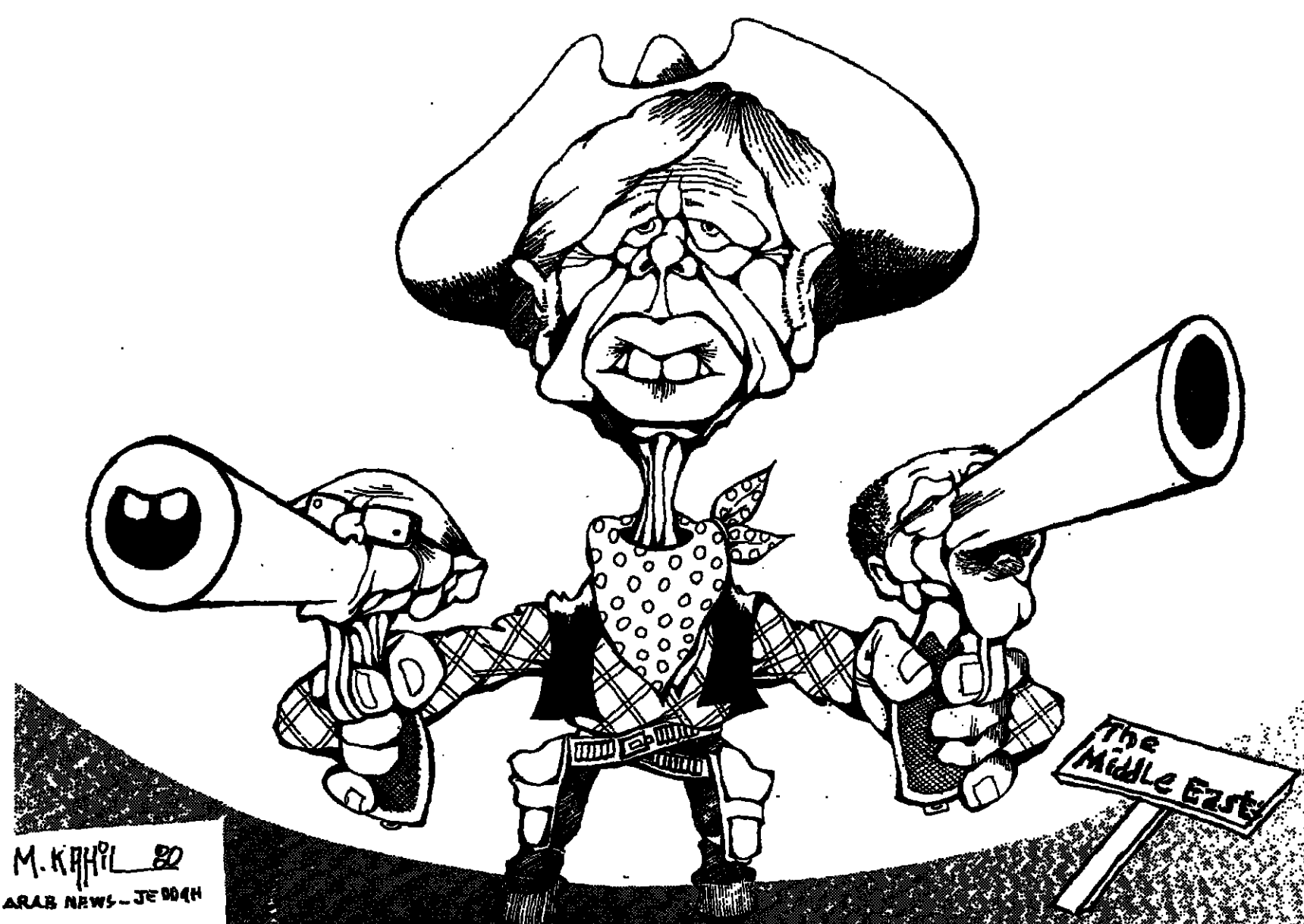
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## The 'double-track morality' of U.S. politics

By Harish Khare

NEW HAVEN, Conn. —

Americans who ponder what moved Iran to defy so violently the international law canon of the inviolability of diplomats and why world disapproval of the seizure of hostages remains so equivocal must ask whether the international order that the United States seeks to preserve is tenable and what its role has been in undermining the efficiency of that order.

An international order presumes that nations should act according to principles of a recognizable body of international law that must depend upon the weight of world opinion.

But the existence of a recognizable body of laws does not in itself ensure that these laws are always fairly and equitably enforced or that there is intrinsic moral justification for such laws.

The U.S. contends that under international law the deposed Shah could not be extradited because there is no treaty with Iran, and further, Washington did not believe that the Shah could get a fair trial in Tehran.

But international law, like domestic law, has often been compromised in favor of the rich and powerful.

Recall that during the Cultural Revolution the Red Guards detained Indian, Soviet and other diplomats on patently fictitious charges of spying. Only six years after so abusing foreign diplomats in Peking, the "outlaws" were invited to join the United Nations Security Council.

No body of law, least of all international law, can survive without public opinion behind it, but whenever a conflict has arisen between that opinion

and the demands of realpolitik, Washington's preference has been for the latter.

The result has been a subtle erosion of its international credibility.

For domestic reasons, for example, the U.S. refuses to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has been recognized by more than 100 countries (double the number according to Israel diplomatic recognition) as representative of the Palestinian people. In addition, America rejects all United Nations resolutions that criticize Israeli policies in the occupied areas, and the United Nations' persuasive influence consequently suffers.

Iran can, likewise, ignore unanimous Security Council resolutions.

For seven long years, the U.S. persisted in bombing North Vietnam despite concerted world opinion. Against this backdrop, Washington's newly discovered respect for Cambodia's territorial integrity sounds hollow.

If world opinion refuses to empathize with the U.S. contention that only "humanitarian" concerns dictated the Shah's admission to America it is because for two decades the U.S. meekly shed global expression of concern for the Shah's numerous victims.

When this pattern of U.S. disregard for world opinion is juxtaposed against highly visible reminders (Vietnam and the Russians' strategic parity) that America no longer commands the overwhelming military strength to be punitive with impunity, then the current international order loses its persuasive force.

To be sure, from President John Kennedy

through Henry Kissinger down to Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. has ritualistically disavowed notions of Pax Americana, but the international order that Washington has always sought, and continues to seek, to preserve is the one that best protects its interests.

There is a refusal to grasp the built-in contradiction between the U.S. role as a superpower and its role as a world leader. This conflict is best exemplified by the use of two words: blackmail and sanctions.

When the U.S. uses its economic resources to seek modifications in the foreign-policy behavior of others (Cuba, for example), the methods are termed "sanctions." If others use their economic resources to try to affect U.S. foreign policy, the war cry "blackmail" is heard.

This American inability to sort out conflicting demands resulting from its dual role as a superpower and a world leader is deeply rooted in what the writer Tom Wolfe has called the "double-track morality" of American political culture. Highlighting this double-track morality is the significance of events in Tehran.

Ayatollah Khomeini's is the first unmitigated challenge to the United States' dual roles. The events in Iran vividly emphasize the redistribution of global economic and military resources that has already taken place and suggest that an international order that protects only Western interests is no longer tenable. Greater equity and fairness should attend a reformed international order. Alternatives are greater international turmoil and chaos in coming years. This is the challenge of Iran.

## Tanks guard route to Russia

By Ian Mather

SARANG PASS, Afghanistan —

Fifty miles north of Kabul, as the road to the Russian border begins to climb through this spectacular gap in the snow-covered Hindu Kush, you come to the point beyond which only military traffic is allowed.

"Niet, Niet," said a Russian soldier, barring our way, and pointing back along the road to the capital.

A companion and I had succeeded in passing through two roadblocks, and our taxi had begun to climb the twisting pass which follows the course of a mountain stream and rises eventually to 12,000 feet. Then suddenly we were flagged down by a group of about eight Russian soldiers.

They wore heavy greatcoats buttoned up against the cold, and blue-grey fur hats with a round red badge showing the Hammer and Sickle. They carried knives in their belts and Kalashnikov automatic rifles over their shoulders.

They beckoned us out of the car, looked at the boot and at the engine and subjected us to a close body search. One opened my wallet, saw a £ 20 sterling note and asked in Russian what it was. "Englestan," I replied. "Queen Elizabeth." "Ah, Englestan," they said, passing the note around.

They dutifully returned it, and I felt there was no question of their attempting to keep it. Their manner was correct and firm, and there was clearly no arguing with them. They did, however, confiscate a map of Afghanistan, despite my protests that it was an ordinary tourist map. Later I was told the Red Army is short of maps, and that those it does have are only in black and white.

The journey established that the Russians are determined to protect this road, their main supply route into Afghanistan, and subject to rebel sniping. Unlike all the other roads along which I have traveled in Afghanistan, here the Russians, not the Afghan army, are protecting all possible danger spots.

At every bridge we crossed there was a detachment of 20 to 30 Russian troops and one or two tanks. Convoys heading up the pass were escorted by a Russian tank and an armored personnel carrier.

The road is solid with Russian military traffic. Most of our northward journey was spent hopping past an apparently endless convoy of Russian military trucks. The road also runs past the Russians' main staging post for military transport, about 10 miles north of Kabul.

Here, guarded by tanks which are dug into the earth and by armed sentries, are hundreds of Soviet vehicles, ranging from gasoline tankers and general supply trucks, to military ambulances, field kitchens and tank carriers. On a snow-covered hilltop nearby was the rotating arm of a mobile radar unit.

Across the road, Russian infantry made a series of trenches and bunkers in which they stood watching the traffic. I saw one Russian standing next to an enormous snowball with a small red flag stuck into it. (OFNS)

## SYRIA'S DRAMATIC MOVES

Quietly and without prior explanations, the Syrian government withdrew its forces from the line running through the South Lebanese coast. Then, and with equal suddenness, it took the even more dramatic step of withdrawing its forces from Beirut itself. Alarmed as well as surprised, Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Hoss rushed to Damascus, requesting the Syrians to reconsider, at least until the Lebanese side completed their preparation to police the areas so precipitously abandoned by the Syrians.

Many reasons have been given to the Syrian moves — none of them admittedly, very convincing. But the Israelis appear to be certain that the moves mean one thing only: Syria, they say, is about to launch an all-out attack against them. Begin has already complained to the Americans that the Soviets are supplying Syria with MIG-27's and with the latest in Soviet armor — the T-72 tanks which not even the Warsaw Pact has yet received. He was followed by Ezer Weizman, the minister of defense, who talked of Syrian military preparations, and said that Israel was readying itself for any eventualities.

Can there be any truth in all this? It is well known that Syria could not match Israel militarily. But could this not also be the best possible cover for a surprise attack — especially one which is limited in magnitude and objective? Militarily, and after initiating the hostilities, Syria would not be required to do more than hold its line until international factors dictate an end to the conflict.

Such calculations mean that it is improbable, but not impossible, for the Syrian leadership to contemplate such a course of action. And the improbability decreases when the gains, on the internal, Arab and international levels, are to be considered. At a stroke, the Syrian regime would find itself supported by the population as a whole — even its most intransigent opponents would immediately take up the patriotic cause in the fight against Israel. All the Arab states would flock to Syria's side, whatever they might think of Syria's timing. And, internationally, the Soviet Union would not fail to capitalize on its friendship and support for Syria, thus restoring to a large measure its reputation which suffered so badly after the invasion of Afghanistan. The Americans, on the other hand, will be caught on the Israeli side, and their interests will be threatened accordingly.

As to Israel itself, and however prepared it might be, it cannot launch a preemptive strike, since this would amount to political suicide. For an Israeli strike would immediately arm President Carter with a reason to impose a Middle East settlement against it, one which will enable the Palestinians to achieve their independent state at long last.

All this, however, lowers the degree of improbability of Syria, deciding on such a course rather than make the course inevitable. It is unlikely, however, that Syria will resort to arms appears useful at present, that the Syrian leadership will risk everything on this one throw.

## Keeping Strasbourg 'capital' of Europe

By Paul Webster

PARIS —

In an attempt to ensure that Strasbourg remains the seat of the European Parliament, France has declared the city's Entzheim Airport open to any airline, and plans to double its capacity.

Entzheim could thus become the turntable of Europe for both regular and charter flights. The government decision means national and private companies will be able to establish a Strasbourg link or stopover with a minimum of formalities and without having to offer the usual reciprocal rights to French airlines.

The decision came straight from President Giscard d'Estaing, who has made a personal commitment to Strasbourg's continuing role, despite opposition from civil servants, European MPs and much of Strasbourg itself.

The spin-off may be to turn the Alsatian capital into the European base for cheap charter flights, which France opposes because of the need to protect Air France. However, the price is considered small by the government.

Poor airlinks have been one of the most practical reasons quoted by opponents of Strasbourg, who feel that the parliament should be permanently established in Luxembourg — its other seat — or be transferred to Brussels. In fact there are so many down-to-earth reasons for moving out of Strasbourg that they almost obscure the political reasons for Giscard's stand.

France's most senior European MP, Michel Poniatowski, who was the influence behind Giscard's rise to the presidency, sums up the French position by saying: "No one knows how the European Parliament will turn out in 30 years' time. In that case, it's better to keep it in France."

The French have already decided to improve Strasbourg's road links with Luxembourg, to establish an international school and to build a secretariat and accommodation for MPs — all in the hope of keeping the parliament in the palace built for the Council of Europe.

Nearly \$ 4 million a year is being paid to Air France to ensure European links with Strasbourg, but the transfer of 2,000 people to Strasbourg for

eight days a month for parliamentary sessions is still at the expense of the EEC itself.

About \$ 20 million a year — a fifth of the parliament's budget — is paid out for regular shuttle, in which tons of documents join hundreds of staff in huge motor caravans.

Staff unions vigorously oppose the monthly transfer. A recent survey showed that 700 wanted the parliament established in Luxembourg (where most live) against 220 for Strasbourg and 170 for Brussels. Every imaginable reason — from alleged Strasbourg police persecution of "Eurocrats" to poor accommodation and a high rate of criminality — has been used to oppose the French city.

Christian Cointat, chairman of the staff committee, has warned that if a single parliamentary seat is not chosen soon "the whole institution will be blocked for technical reasons."

Many Strasbourg residents resent the monthly takeover of the city, when it becomes almost impossible to find a restaurant table or a hotel bed. They also complain about the extra police who are drafted in, turning Strasbourg into a "police city." — (OFNS)

## saudi press review

All newspapers led Monday with Crown Prince Fahd's interview with the Saudi Press Agency (SPA), in which he said that the Camp David accords reflect unjust intentions and have made the Middle East situation even more critical. The Crown Prince reiterated the Kingdom's rejection of "pacts, defense belts and areas of influence". He also expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the Islamabad conference and said Muslims must unify their energies to confront the dangers facing their countries.

Newspapers frontpaged Saudi-Austrian talks held in Riyadh between Crown Prince Fahd and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and also reported the arrival of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Riyadh Sunday. Prominent U.S. black leader Jesse Jackson's visit to the Kingdom received front page treatment in some papers. His statement that Saudi Arabia was keen to avert

world war and that Washington's "unbalanced" policy will harm American interests was prominently reported.

Al Medina played as a front-page story an Eritrean-Ethiopian meeting in East Berlin which, it said, did not bring about any accord due to the stiff attitude of the Ethiopians.

The newspapers devoted their editorials to commenting on Crown Prince Fahd's interview with the SPA.

Al Riyadh said the Crown Prince's total rejection of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was as strong as his support for the rights of the people of Palestine and preserving the Arab character of Jerusalem. The paper urged Arabs to work for solidarity to thwart all attempts at the liquidation of their causes. It also called upon the Palestinians to be extremely alert and avoid being involved in international disputes. The paper emphasized the

Crown Prince's deep attachment to the Palestinian people and reiterated that the Kingdom will accept what pleases the Palestinians and will continue to support them until they are able to liberate Jerusalem and the rest of their land from the Zionists.

Al Bilad said that the Crown Prince has once again emphasized that any digression from the Kingdom's declared principles would be contrary to justice, right and peace in the region. Saudi Arabia's stance on the Palestine and Afghanistan issues testifies to its deep-rooted faith in right and justice and reaffirms that the forceful occupation of any territory or the implementation of intimidation was against this country's declared policy, the paper said.

Al Jazirah endorsed the prince's views that the capitulatory attitude of Egypt has saddened every Arab and Muslim. The correct normalization, as the King-

dom sees, starts only when Israeli forces evacuate all occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem and recognizes the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent homeland on their national soil, said the paper.

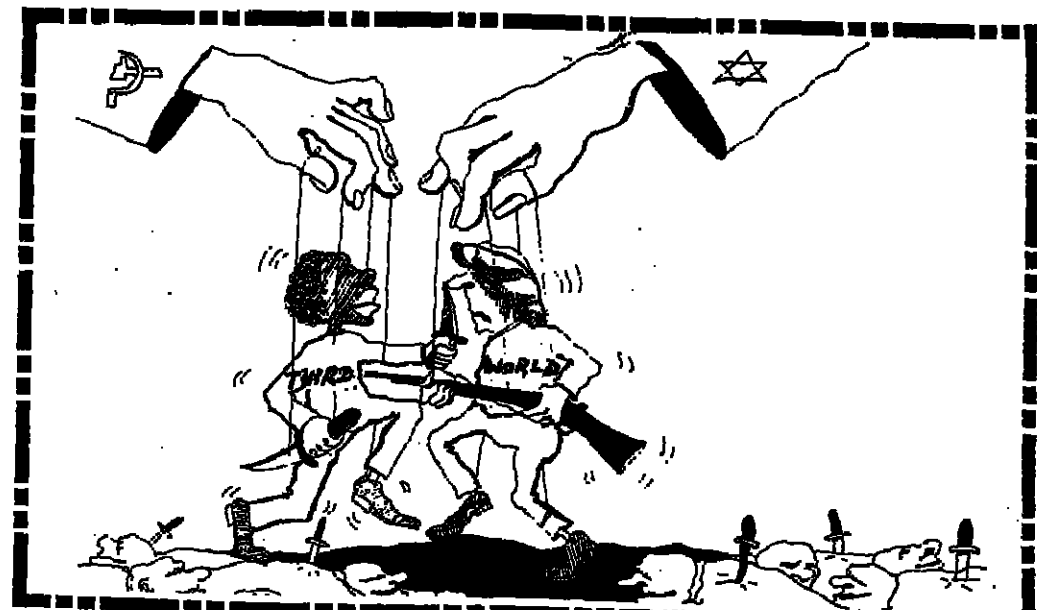
The paper called upon the Arab nation to remain alert to conspiracies and work for mutual accord and solidarity to ensure a successful confrontation of the situation created by the Camp David accords.

Al Medina commented that the Crown Prince's call stresses the role of every Muslim and Arab in present Arab and Islamic history. With the passage of time, it has become evident that the Egyptian leader's visit to Jerusalem and his separate peace treaty with Israel and other events that took place in the wake of the Camp David accords were a direct outcome of Zionist plots in the region, said the

paper. It reiterated that Egypt's easy fall into the hands of Zionists, aided by America, had in fact induced the Soviet Union to embark on its invasion of Afghanistan.

Okaz also dealt with the Crown Prince's statement, saying it has clearly defined the true dimensions of Saudi Arabia's policy at a time when dangers are increasing for the Arab nation. The Kingdom has held fast to its Islamic and Arab commitments and is anxiously trying to find a just solution for peace and stability in the Middle East, the paper said.

Saudi Arabia's opposition of the Soviet intervention in the Afghanistan, its support for the Afghan Muslims and its clear disagreement with the Camp David accords provide clear proof that its policy is based on firm grounds and gives prime importance to the restoration of usurped rights without which there can be no stability in the Middle East, it added.



Al Bilad

'Like in New York when the electricity went out'

## The law of the jungle returns to Iran's game reserves

By Michael Weisskopf

VARAMIN, Iran. — They race across the open desert on motorcycles, mowing down the once-protected gazelle and deer with machine guns.

Sometimes the poachers at Kavir National Park near here chase the animals into submission, then slit their throats.

Hundreds of miles to the north, unlicensed fishermen in small wooden boats drop dynamite into the Caspian Sea, waiting with nets as scores of caviar-laden sturgeon belly up.

The Shah, intent on protecting this national treasure, insisted on strong conservation laws and appointed his brother, Abdul Reza Pahlavi, as Iran's environmental chief.

Although Abdul Reza Pahlavi aggressively prosecuted poachers — the fine for destroying a Persian fallow deer was \$ 3,500 — he apparently was willing to bend the rules for himself and his friends.

Game wardens at wildlife preserves were instructed to search for prize trophies, stalk them and somehow get word to the environmental chief, who would arrive later in a

and marched to some of Abdul Reza Pahlavi's favorite hunting grounds, such as Kavir National Park, a huge expanse of desert located 100 miles south of Tehran.

Wild animals at Kavir, almost tame after years of safety from hunters, were easy targets for motorcycle gangs zooming across the flat open spaces, sometimes using flashlights at night to freeze their prey before gunning them down.

Although many of the hunters come from nearby farming villages like Varamin, hundreds more drive from Tehran carrying their motorcycles in the backs seats of Land Rovers or the backs of trucks.

One day recently, shots could be heard across the desert, but the park was empty of guards. Villagers were seen along the outskirts of Kavir with automatic rifles in hand.

Near the entrance of Kavir, Tamur-Kalakouh was tending the herd of 400 sheep that he has brought to the park for winter grazing on ground painstakingly cultivated over the past 15 years as a guard against land erosion.

"I never had the guts to come here before," said the 21-year-old shepherd. "I heard

After years of restrictions and stiff penalties for such infractions as felling a tree, Iranians flock to the seas and forests today and take what they want.

things were easier now. Otherwise I would have hand-fed my sheep in a barn for 1,000 rials (\$ 15) apiece for the winter."

In northern and northwestern Iran where the tall cypress, beech and maple trees flourish in the cool wet climate, poachers have cleared away thousands of acres of the hardwoods to make room for livestock grazing and farming.

As many as 300 trees are sawed and hacked down in the Zagros and Caspian forests every day by local people needing firewood and entrepreneurs who sell the lumber at great profit to builders and furniture manufacturers.

The northwoods lakes have long been the eating and hatching grounds for duck, geese and swan that migrate from Siberia. But experts now fear that a whole generation of the birds may be lost because of wanton hunting in places like the Caspian forest.

A similar warning comes almost weekly from Shilat, Iran's fishery agency, which says that the unbridled poaching of sturgeon has drastically reduced the population and threatens the country's profitable caviar industry.

Fisherman approved by Shilat are the only ones allowed to net the valuable sturgeon, and they abide by strict seasonal limits and other requirements, such as size of mesh and permitted locations for fishing.

But since the revolution, the Caspian Sea is jammed with unauthorized fishermen who not only drop nets regardless of the season, but use explosives to increase their catch and fish in the spawning grounds before the sturgeon have laid eggs.

Although Shilat posts guards along the waterfront, they are short of men and weapons to confront the hundreds of gun-toting poachers who fish the Caspian every day.

Vahedi stresses, however, that using force to stop the destruction of Iran's resources is not practical.

"The army is with the people and the people are with the army," he said. "They don't want to fight each other. We must talk to the (poachers) and explain to them that these are resources for you and your children."

"If you destroy them, nothing will be left." (WFP)

helicopter with a shooting party of friends and servants from Tehran.

"The people saw that the environment was only being protected for the Shah's brother,"

Game wardens were instructed to search for prize trophies and somehow get word to the environmental chief, who would arrive later in a helicopter with a shooting party of friends and servants.

Vahedi said. "The people couldn't use the wildlife for themselves. After the revolution, they had this in their minds."

Soon after the Shah was removed, Iranians picked up their G-3 assault rifles and pistols



Two lynx cubs and their mother

In the Zagros forest of west Iran, villagers harvest acres of valuable hardwood trees for fuel or sale to furniture makers, then plant crops or graze livestock on the fertile land.

In a country turned upside down by revolution, the natural resources so carefully preserved by the Shah have become a major casualty.

After years of restrictions and stiff penalties for such infractions as felling a tree, Iranians flock to the seas and forests today and take what they want.

With sophisticated weapons seized from army barracks last year, they frighten off police and leave behind ecological havoc.


Muhammad Vahedi, Iran's deputy director of natural environment, said such pillage is understandable in a country without strong central government or a new set of laws.

"Suddenly you had a change in the face of the regime," he said. "and it was very acceptable for us to want to do all of the things we couldn't do before. It's like in the city of New York. All that breaking into stores and looting when the electricity went out. People want to do things when there is no police and no regulations."

Iran is blessed with numerous fresh-water lakes and rivers, the bountiful Caspian Sea and millions of acres of forest filled with some of the world's rarest wildlife: Persian fallow deer, Caspian tiger, chebeer and goitered gazelle, wild ass, cheetah and lynx.



A herd of around 300 wild camels in Iran



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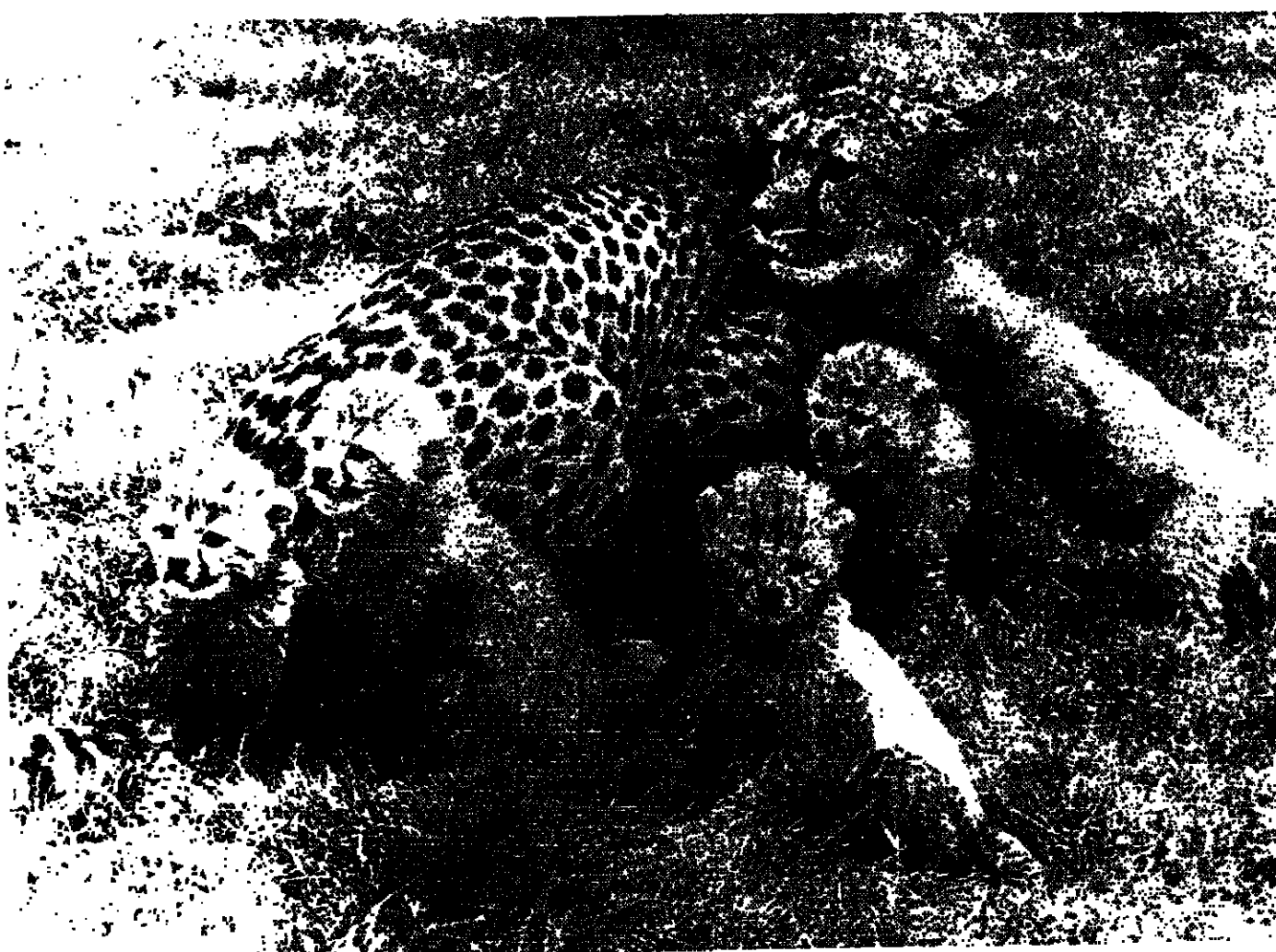
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A cheetah and her cubs



## Venezuelan president starts OPEC nation trip

CARACAS, Feb. 4 (R) — President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela began a tour of seven Arab states Monday intent on strengthening his nation's links with other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

He and his delegation of 160 will visit Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and Vienna, site of the OPEC secretariat.

Herrera also represents the Andean pact, five South American nations with democratic leanings which have recently begun coordinating foreign and economic policy.

A likely agenda item is OPEC links with the Third World.

The Venezuelan head of state has several times dwelt on the importance of principles of social justice at the international level, and said potential hostility between poor countries and OPEC nations should be neutralized.

At OPEC's last summit, in Caracas last December, Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti proposed and won approval for a rise of \$1.6 billion in the organization's special fund for the third world, taking it to \$4 billion.

Subsequently OPEC's permanent representatives in Vienna failed to agree on a precise mechanism for the extra aid.

Venezuela was in 1960 one of the five founder members of OPEC, with Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Between 1928 and 1970, it was the world's

largest oil exporter, and led the way in negotiations with the international oil companies on larger royalty shares for oil producing states.

In 1943, Venezuela defined concession areas to be granted to oil companies and increased its share in the companies' profits to 50 per cent, a move later followed by the Middle East exporters.

It nationalized its oil industry in Jan. 1976.

Venezuela has now dropped to seventh place among exporters, mainly because it wishes to conserve resources by reducing production but massive deposits of heavy crude in the eastern area of the country promise prosperity for decades.

Venezuelan experts believe the Orinoco tar belt contains at least 700,000 million barrels of heavy crude. Its removal inhibited so far by the high cost of extraction. With the steady rise in oil prices and technological advances, experts believe that the Orinoco reserves can be tapped profitably.

Venezuela is expected to earn \$17.2 billion this year from its 2.2 million barrels-a-day exports.

On the eve of Herrera's departure, Venezuela increased its average oil price by \$1.42 to \$28 a barrel.

Venezuela has argued that too-high prices would put heavy pressure on the international economic system, leading to depreciation of the dollar and a recession in the industrialized countries that would rebound on the oil producers.

## 1980s foreseen as bad years for air travel

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP) — If you thought your legs were cramped, your meals tasted like cardboard, and you had a hard time getting a reservation at an exorbitant price, you haven't seen anything yet in air travel.

Things are expected to worsen considerably according to a seminar on air travel in the 1980s, featuring the director general of the international Air Transport Association (IATA), the trade association of 103 airlines.

"There will be less leg room, less elbow room, and less comfort in the 1980s," Umberto Nordio, the president of Alitalia told the meeting Friday. "Improvements in ground structure will not be perceptible, we'll have longer waits at airports, and as long as we have increased costs, there will be simpler service."

The Rome meeting was organized in the wake of the decision last month of many of the world's Airlines to seek increases of 8 to 12 per cent on transatlantic passenger fares and 8-10 per cent on trans-Pacific fares.

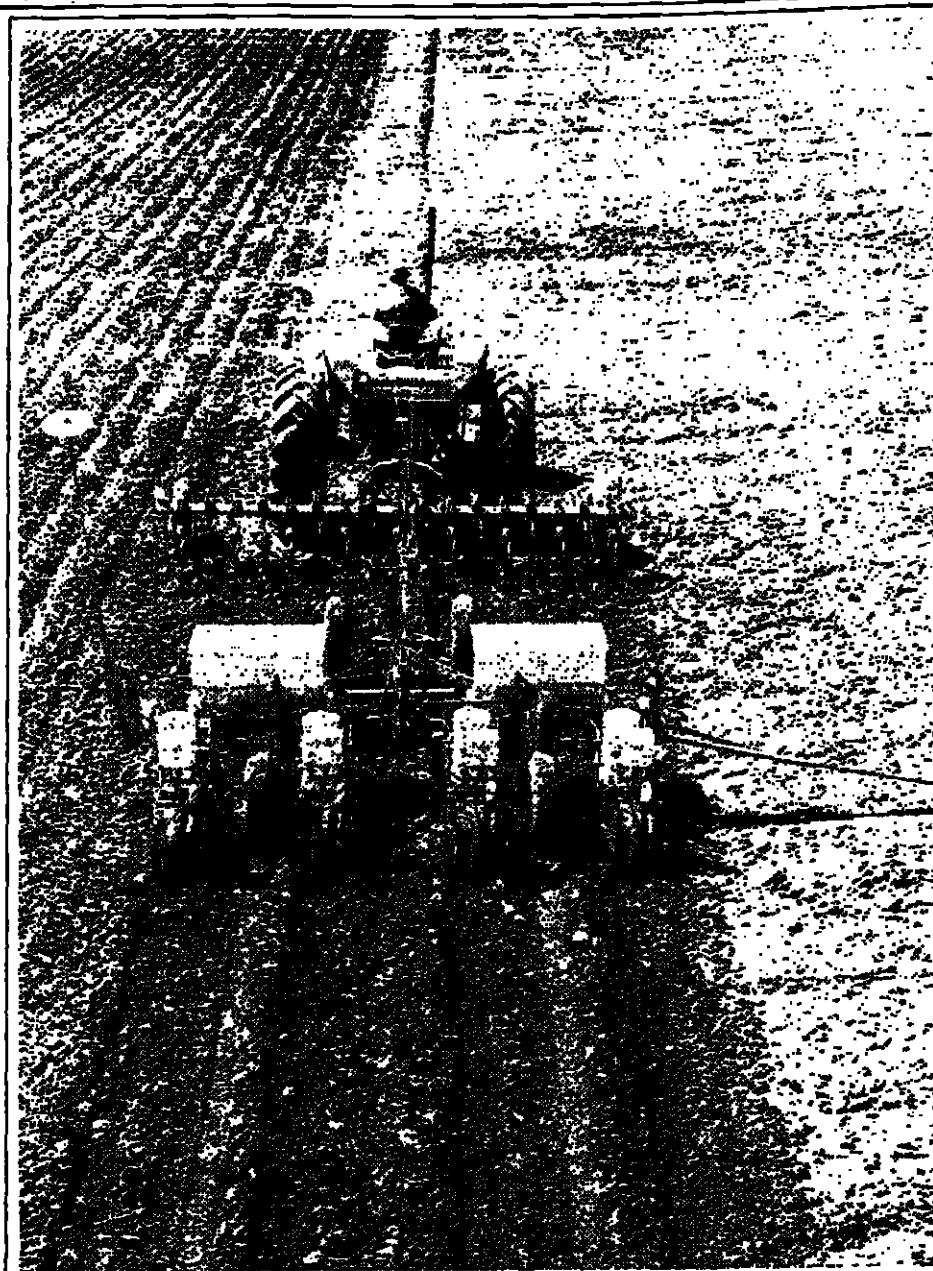
The proposed raises would take effect April 1 and would need approval by government. They would be accompanied by an increase of between 6 and 13 per cent in cargo rates.

The new set of fares was the third sought by most Airlines in the last year to meet rising fuel prices. The 1979 hikes increased the world-wide average fare level by 20 per cent.

IATA President Hammarskjöld reported that fuel costs, once 10-11 per cent of total airline costs are about to pass labor as the highest component for air fares — each worth about one-third of the price of a ticket.

"This means we have passed the point of elasticity in demand," Nordio warned, "increased oil prices will have restraining effect on travel."

In a frantic effort to cut costs, many Airlines like Alitalia have slashed frills on their flights, eliminating food, drink and newspapers on their domestic flights, and squeezing more passengers into the planes.



MINIMUM TILLAGE: Using more words than are really necessary, this latest American tractor is called "Minimum Tillage Equipment." It is designed to save farmers time, labor, wear and tear, etc. This Allis-Chalmers field cultivator is plowing and planting four rows in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

*"Don't bring your problems here"*

## Algerian oil: world's most costly at \$37

ALGIERS, Feb. 4 (AP) — Algeria's national oil company Sonatrach has decided to raise the price of its oil from \$30 to \$34 a barrel, officials said Sunday.

The decision was taken to bring Algerian crude oil price into line with those of the other major oil producing nations, the sources said. The hike is effective from Feb. 4, 1980.

The decision was announced on the eve of the visit to Algeria of Venezuela's President Herrera Campins and his oil minister Humberto Calderon Berti. Algeria's decision to raise its crude oil price makes it the most expensive in the world, French industry sources said.

The new reference price is \$34.21, to which must be added the \$3 "exploration" levy imposed since the beginning of this year, to bring the price to \$37.21.

Commenting on the decision, the official Algerian news agency APS warned against any confusion between the reference price and the exploration levy.

## British tin can production halts

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Britain's largest producer of tin cans laid off 2,500 workers Monday as the steel strike stretched into a second month, with a bitter pay dispute still deadlocked.

Metal Box Co., with 33,000 employees, makes 26 billion cans a year for food and drinks. It said it was laying off workers at plants throughout the country because supplies of steel are running out.

Dockers and transport workers have put a ban on steel imports to support the steelmen's strike, which began Jan. 2.

## Petrol shortage experienced in UAE

BAHRAIN, Feb. 4 (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE), a major oil exporter, has been hit by a petrol shortage, the Qatar news agency (QNA) reported from Abu Dhabi.

It said the foreign companies were controlling petrol distribution in anticipation of a price rise.

The UAE raised its crude oil price by \$2 a barrel last week to \$29.60.

The agency said most filling stations were closed and long lines had built up outside the few that were open.

There was no problem in Abu Dhabi because the Emirate controlled petrol distribution itself.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Monday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.63	7.68	7.68
Deutsche Mark (100)	192.00	195.00	193.10
Swiss F (100)	205.00	212.10	206.40
French F (100)	82.00	83.50	82.50
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	41.90
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.10	102.35
Syrian Lira (100)		82.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.59	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.45	12.30
Jordanian Dinar		11.45	11.45
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.50	90.10
Qatari Riyal (100)		90.92	91.95
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)		35.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.40
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		72,850.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,500.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	118.00	—	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	175.00	—	176.00
Spanish Peso	—	50.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,00)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

### PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1980 17TH RABI AWAL, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
5.	Robert-E-Lee (Barges)	A.E.T.	General	22.80
6.	Golden Rays	S.S.M.S.C.	Maize/Sorghum	30.180
8.	Nordlyn	Orri	Barley	28.180
9.	Iskarian Reefer	Alsaabah	Reefer	27.180
11.	Herb Everett	O.C.E.	Bananas	31.180
13.	Barge MG 338-2	Gulf	Pylons for Hajj	32.80
14.	Deborah	Alwani	Terminal	1.280
15.	Audadia	O.C.E.	Horse Beans	1.280
16.	Aboudy	El Hawi	Reefer	2.280
17.	Five Rivers	S.A.M.A.	General/Textiles	1.280
18.	Amal	BaAboud	Potatoes	1.280
19.	Petra Crown	A.E.T.	Tee/Dessicated	29.180
20.	Falcon Arrow	Alsaabah	Cocoruts	22.80
21.	Mistral Universal	Star	General	32.80
22.	Maracana 1	Alpha	Containers/Loading	32.80
23.	Polar Honduras	Star	MTYS	27.180
24.	Meridi	A.E.T.	Bulk Cement	27.180
25.	Fairwind	Kanoo	Reefer	31.180
26.			Rebar/Tiles/Timber	22.80
27.			Reefer	23.180
28.			Durra	1.280
29.			Steel/Plywood/Gen.	32.80
30.			Rice/Gen./Tyres	32.80
31.	Hellenic Sea	Alpha	Contrs.	32.80
32.	Kyra	Alpha	Bagged Barley	30.180
33.	Ro Ro	Kanoo	Ro Ro	32.80

### KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 17.3.1400/4.2.1980 CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

10.	Kota Tan Jong	Gulf	Urea Loading	26.180
11.	White Rose	UEP	Sugar	1.280
12.	Elafi	Alsaabah	Cement/Sleepers/Gen.	2.280
13.	Mahapriya	Soeasia	General	32.80
14.	Mentor (D.B.)	Aliraza	Bulk Cement	31.180
15.	Kaplain Mitsos	UEP	M/Chips and Barley	22.80
16.	Lalazar	Soeasia	General	42.80
17.	Van Ocean	Kanoo	General	32.80
18.	Fang Tao	Orri	General AND Barley	1.280
19.	Peleus (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	26.180
20.	Cargoline	Kanoo	Bulk Brytes	30.180
21.	SCH	Sigrids	General	21.180

2. RECENT VESSELS:				
Van Ocean	Kanoo	General	32.80	
Lalazar	Soeasia	General	42.80	
Falazaf	Kanoo	General	32.80	
Mahapriya	Soeasia	General	32.80	
Rauenfels	Aliraza	RoRo Contrs.	42.80	

## U.S. auto companies want a 'fair deal' from importers

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 4 (LAT) — The chairman of the nation's largest auto manufacturer has some stern words for his overseas competitors.

"I don't believe that we should impose restrictions" on foreign car makers, General Motors Corp. Chairman Thomas A. Murphy said in an interview last week.

"But I think we ought to make clear to them that if they're going to have the access to this market that they have, then they ought to open up their market," Murphy was referring largely to the Japanese auto industry, the leader of the foreign invasion of the U.S. car market.

Murphy suggested that auto importers should conduct themselves in a "fair" manner and be told to keep their problems at home.

"If they intend, for example, to export their unemployment by running their plants at capacity regardless of what their current home market happens to be and in effect push the product over here," Murphy said, "I think we ought to say to them, 'Friends, we want you to make progress and we want to make progress with you.'"

"But you're not going to put your problems over here. You're going to deal with them over there."

With about 200,000 U.S. auto workers laid off because of slumping car sales, industry and union leaders have been talking tough on ways to deal with their foreign competition.

In part, they want to force the Japanese to build cars in this country, thereby paring the foreign car's price advantage, creating jobs in the United States and reducing the nation's trade deficit.

Last year, 21.5 per cent of the cars sold in the United States were foreign-made — more than Ford Motor Co.'s share — and Japanese companies accounted for 75 per cent of the import total.

And the prognosis for the 1980s is more of the same.

J.D. Power and Associates, a Los Angeles-based market research firm, predicted last week that foreign carmakers will boost their share of the U.S. market by more than 8 per cent during the next two years. The firm said its most recent car-buyer survey showed imports could grab 27 per cent of domestic car sales this year and come close to 30 per cent in 1981.

For the first time, the survey said, there is a broad cross section of American car owners intent on purchasing smaller cars than the ones they are now driving. U.S. automakers will not be able to supply that demand, giving foreign automakers an even greater edge than they now have, the survey predicted.

Such predictions worry industry insiders. Only last week Douglas A. Fraser, president of the powerful United Auto Workers union, called for legislation to force foreign auto companies selling more than 200,000 units annually in the United States to open assem-

bly and parts plants here. He also called for some limitation to be placed on the number of cars imported into the United States until domestic manufacturers could catch up with demand for small, fuel-efficient cars.

Fraser's proposal seems to represent a softening in the union's anti-protectionist attitude, which was grounded in the fear that jobs would be lost in a trade war.

Earlier this month, Honda Motor Co. announced plans to build an assembly plant in Ohio. Volkswagen already operates a U.S. plant and is considering a second.

GM says it supports Honda's decision to build a plant in the United States, but is reticent on the issue of limiting auto imports. GM says only that it favors an environment of free trade in which U.S. manufacturers can sell cars overseas and foreign makers can sell here.

Murphy's comment that he does not believe the nation should impose restrictions on foreign carmakers would seem to suggest that GM has not stepped as close to the protectionist line as has the UAW.

Other U.S. auto executives are sympathetic to at least part of the UAW's proposals. Philip Caldwell, president and chief executive officer of Ford Motor Co., said those who want to sell autos in the United States should be required to make or buy a certain percentage of the parts in this country.

Paul Tippet, president of the American Motors Corp., charged that the Japanese government was "exporting unemployment."

He dismissed the argument that Japanese automakers had succeeded in the United States because they offered fuel-efficient models when U.S. companies didn't. "With their typical price advantage, they are moving ahead strongly in Europe, where their fuel economy advantage versus typical European small cars is negligible or non-existent," Tippet said.

Tippet called Honda's announcement a "step in the right direction." But he said reports from Japan that other companies are "studying" U.S. plants were "principally delaying tactics."

For GM's Murphy, foreign competition itself is not the chief irritant.

"When you talk about the (foreign auto) plants coming here, I'd say, well fine, let 'em come," Murphy said.

But, he grouched, "I think if they're going to sell in this market as importantly as they do, they then should be providing employment opportunities here..."

"I would hope that they do put plants in place here and I welcome that competition," Murphy said. "I welcome all types of competition, provided it's both free and fair. Unless they bring plants with them, unless they bring

employment opportunities with them, I don't think it's particularly fair."

Murphy estimated that Japan sold 1.5 million vehicles in the United States last year, saying that "in relation to what they make in Japan, that's a high proportion."

"At the same time that they've had access to this market on a practically open basis, they've kept that market of their own pretty much to themselves. Less than 50,000 cars were sold in Japan from all over the world."

Indeed, many countries limit auto imports. France, for example, limits Japanese imports to 3 per cent of auto sales, and England limits them to 10 per cent. Japan keeps auto imports at 2 per cent.

Murphy cited in part a "psychology" in Japan "that is drummed into their people...that you have to export in order to live."

He acknowledged that Japan has certain problems related to its geographical location and availability of materials, saying Japanese industries must export goods because they must import raw materials.

But the GM executive added that the Japanese are imbued with the notion not only that "you ought to buy anything that's made in Japan, you'd better buy that commodity rather than anything that's offered to you anywhere else."

"We in this country, while we have requirements, we let the manufacturer self-qualify, so to speak," Murphy said. "If they certify that they'll meet the emission standards and the safety standards and whatever, they can ship their cars in here."

But Murphy complained, "over there...in many cases the same requirements ostensibly are being met. But they make you certify there, not here."

Murphy's sentiments run wider than the auto industry. "I would hope we would look at this total equation and would recognize that yes, we want access in this country to the best merchandise, the best quality, the most competition we can generate, wherever it is."

## Kuwait expands Burgan oil search

BAHRAIN, Feb. 4 (R) — The Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) will shortly drill more wells to look for oil and gas below the Burgan field, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

The potential, particularly for gas, looked extremely hopeful, the journal said.

The tests are expected to cost between \$30 and \$40 million.

Two previous attempts at deep test drilling below the Burgan field have failed.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Saudi Arabian Airlines	Supply of mobile radio set at Jeddah International Airport	3/80	100	Feb. 23
Ministry of Communications	Normal maintenance of a 179.5 Km. road from Tarut to the Jordanian borders		500	March 4
Directorate General of Education Eastern Province	Repairs to Hussein bin Ali School in Qatif and an intermediate school in Tarut	21	100	Feb. 9
" " "	Repairs to Anas ibn Malek school in Al-Khafji	22	100	Feb. 11
Municipality of Dammam	Asphalting, paving and lighting of roads		5000	Feb. 11
" " "	Asphalting of pavements and road islands in Dammam		3000	Feb. 17
Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs	Maintenance of the ministry's telephone exchange		50	Feb. 23

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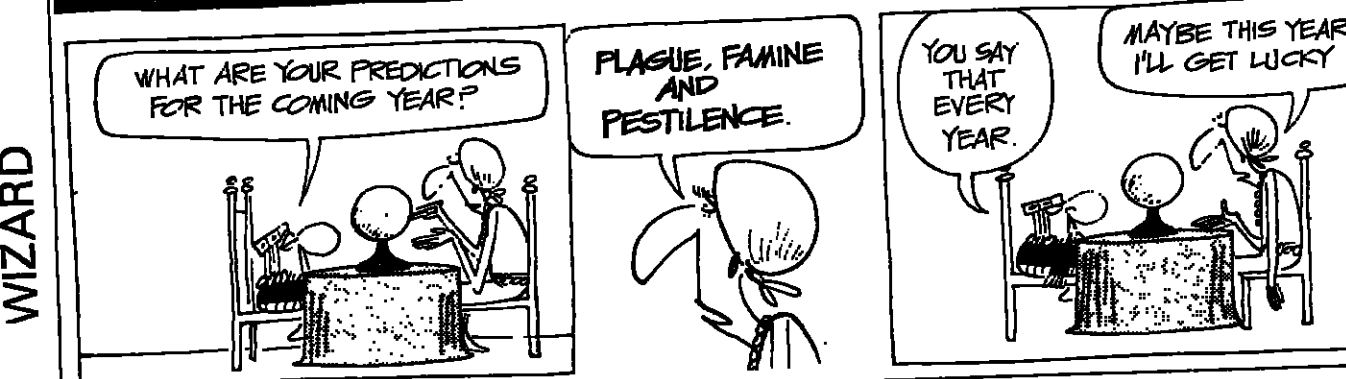
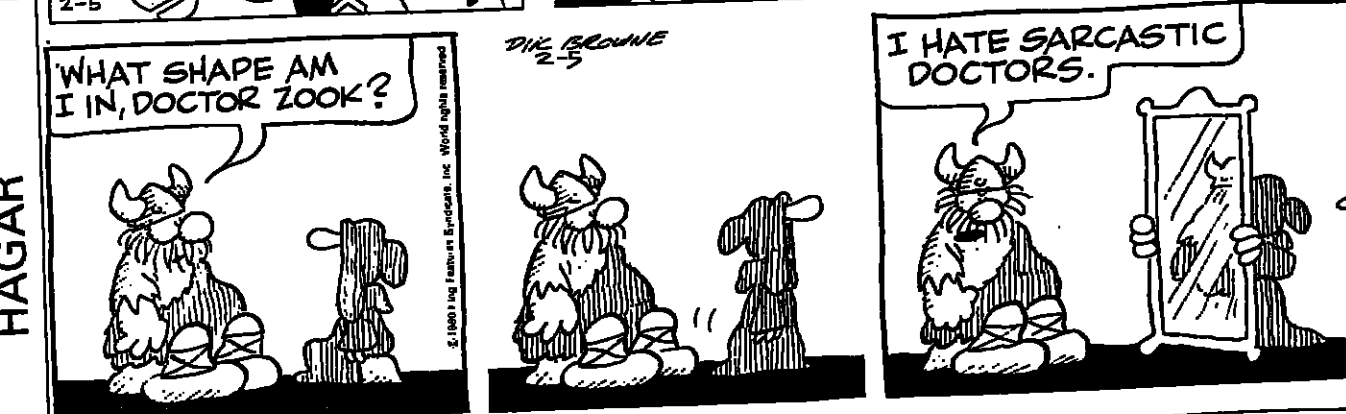
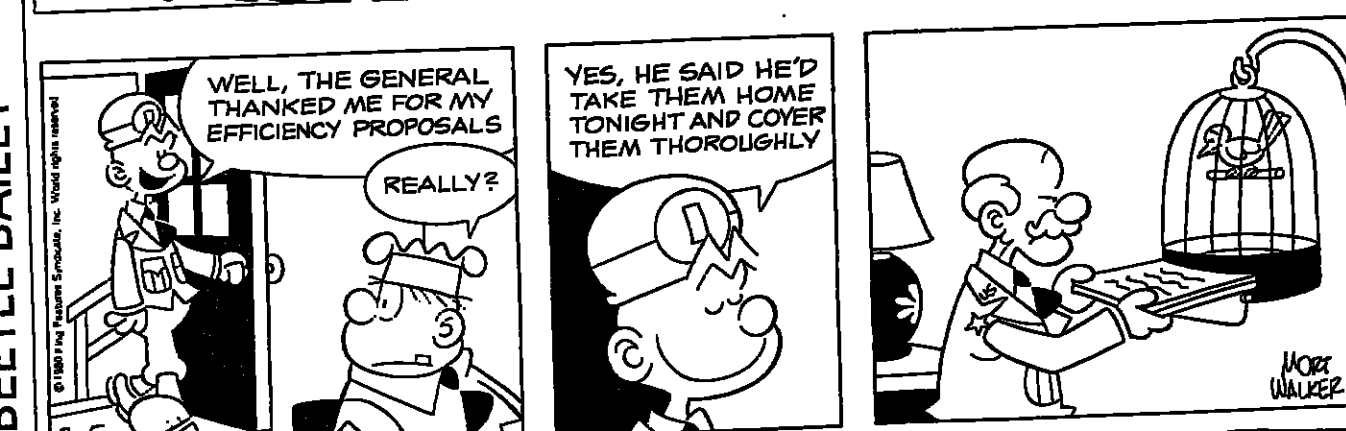
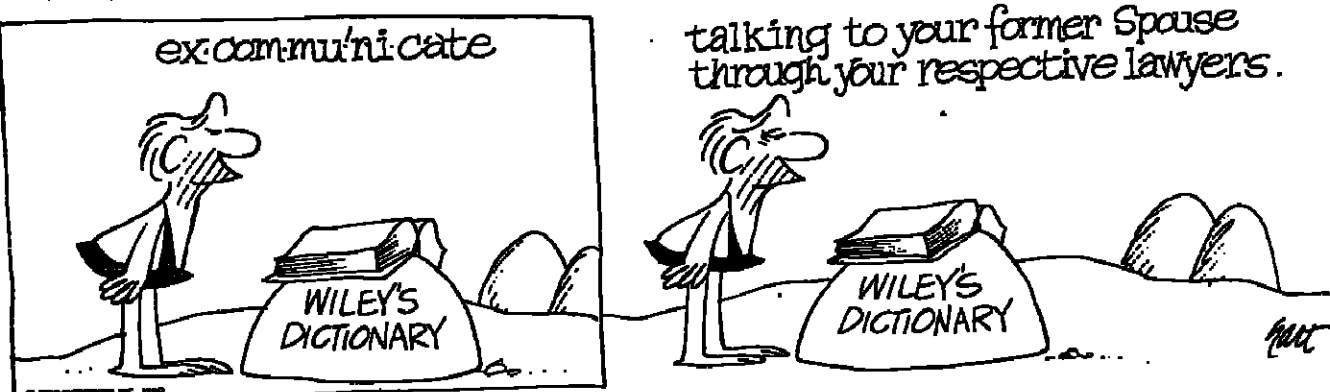
SMALL SOCIETY

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Payment

5 Decree

10 Use

12 Jose

13 Carreras, e.g.

14 Mob scene

15 S.O.S. item

16 Abound

17 Part of a stamen

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26 Gallic intimate

27 One kind of appeal

28 Midwest college

29 Good luck symbol

31 Haul

32 French seaport

35 Love: Sp.

37 Ulster county

41 "Jezebel"

45 Oscar winner

46 Cheer

48 Fight site

49 Transplant partner

50 The Shadow's girlfriend

51 James Mason role

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1 Leg part

2 White House room

3 Yemen's capital

4 Papal crown

6 On the right-hand side

7 Have a mutual effect

8 Nucleus

9 London streetcar

11 Mortgage symbol

18 Impresario

21 Hurk

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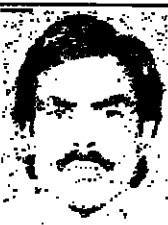
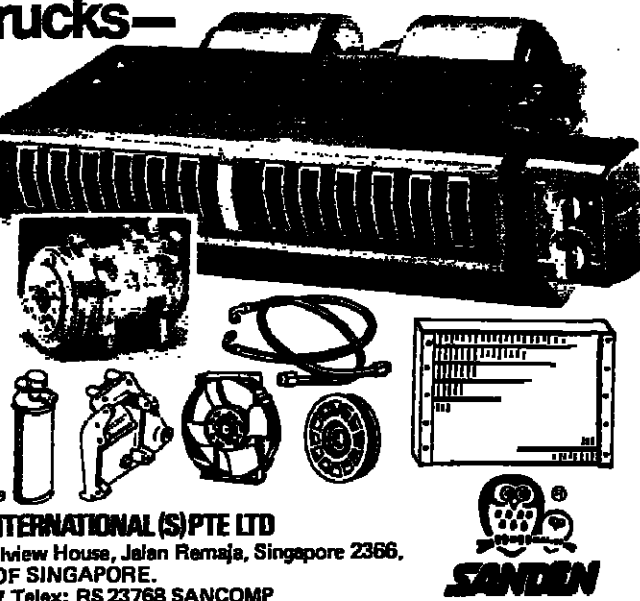
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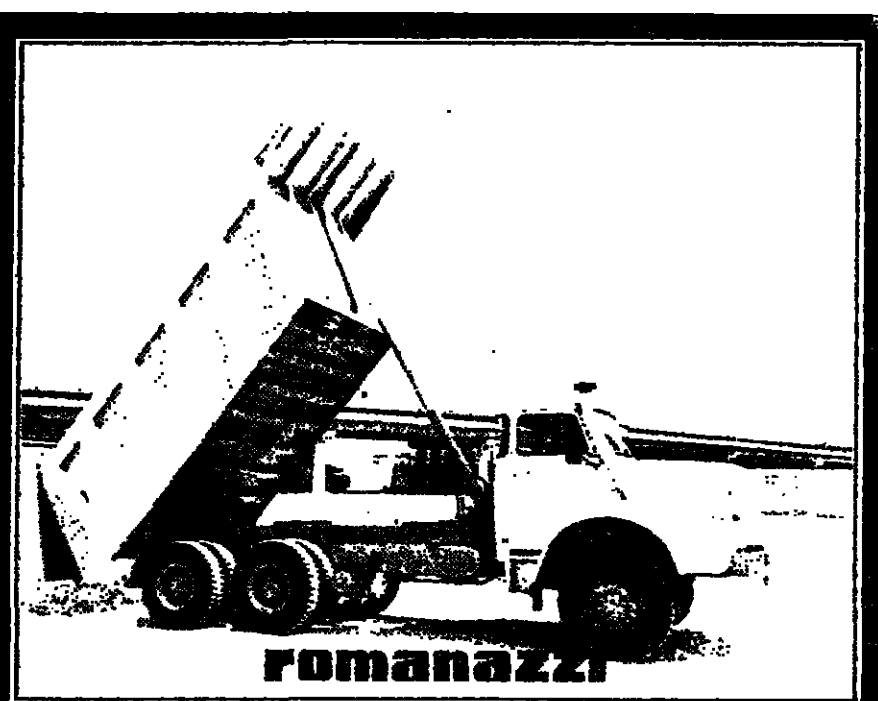
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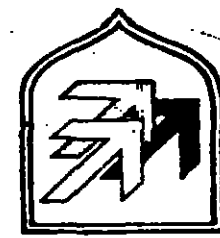
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International

## Iran okays probe of Shah

TEHRAN, Feb. 4 (Agencies) — The Iranian government Monday agreed to an international commission to consider its charges against the former Shah and said it "will be effective in solving the hostage crisis."

Meanwhile, the militants holding the U.S. embassy called off an anti-American rally in a gesture to President-Elect Abdolhassan Bani Sadr, who started his four-year term Monday.

In what amounted to an inaugural address at Tehran's Beheshti Zahra cemetery, where many of those who died fighting the Shah are buried, Bani Sadr issued a call for world revolution. He was to be sworn in later in the day.

He said the Iranian revolution will not be won unless it is exported. "We are going to create an order in which deprived people will not always be deprived and oppressors will not oppress, he said.

Bani Sadr has the support of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, who remains under treatment at a hospital.

"One international investigation commission will consider the Shah's crimes, his violation of human rights and the return of his wealth to Iran," Khomeini's ruling Revolutionary Council announced. Foreign Ministry spokesman Assiros Adat Salami said the commission "will be effective in solving the hostage crisis." However, in an interview with the American Broadcasting Company, Bani Sadr indicated that the U.S. government must help Iran get the Shah back for trial before the hostages will be freed.

"If the U.S. government gets away from its past policy of intervention in internal affairs," he said, "and if it accepts the right of the Iranian government to follow the criminals to your country and to follow the people who plundered our wealth and to accept in

practical terms to help us in that matter, that would be grounds for deliberations on the hostages."

Salami said the members of the investigation commission will be chosen by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. He said it will include foreign and Iranian representatives, and Waldheim will decide whether Americans are included.

Waldheim proposed an investigating commission during a visit to Iran early in January, and since then has proposed the hostages be turned over to the Red Cross or some other neutral third party in Iran while the commission conducts its probe.

The militants who have held the approximately 50 Americans since Nov. 4 had no comment on the council's decision, but they announced Saturday that they had invited a special American delegation to Tehran this week to hear Iran's grievances against the Shah and the U.S. government.

## Egypt, Israel discuss mutual claims

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (AP) — Israel and Egypt have begun talks on a wide range of cooperation agreements in hopes of completing the pacts within six weeks — far ahead of the schedule set in the peace treaty signed last March, an Israeli spokesman said Monday.

Egyptian and Israeli negotiators agreed to set up eight technical teams to work on details of the agreements and to establish a mutual claims commission, said foreign ministry spokesman Michael Shiloh.

The claims commission will settle disputes like Egypt's demand for compensation for oil that Israel extracted in the Sinai Desert during 12 years of occupation, Israel may make a

counter claim for developing the oil fields now operated by Egypt.

The first committee will meet in Egypt Wednesday to discuss a civil aviation agreement, Shiloh said. Other committees will be formed on tourism, land and sea transportation, cultural and scientific relations, trade, telecommunications, agricultural cooperation and energy.

Israel sees Egypt's agreement to conclude the pacts quickly as significant because it serves the normalization of relations from separate talks with U.S. mediation on Palestinian autonomy including Israeli-occupied ter-

ritories.

The autonomy talks are to be completed by May 26, but Israel hopes to nail down the cooperation agreements two months before that.

Under the terms of the peace treaty, negotiations for such agreements were to begin within six months of Israel's withdrawal in Sinai to an interim border. The pullout was completed last month. No deadline was set in the treaty for completing the talks.

Meanwhile, an Egyptian delegation arrived in Tel Aviv to look for a site for the Egyptian embassy.

## 13 lose lives in Rhodesian political strife

SALISBURY, Feb. 4 (Agencies) — Rhodesia's fragile five-week old cease-fire has been severely shaken by two days of violence in which at least 16 people were killed.

Military headquarters said 13 African civilians died Sunday when rockets and small arms were fired at a bus on the main road from Salisbury to the border town of Umtali.

It was not known whether the bus was carrying supporters of one of the parties in this month's pre-independence elections.

A military communiqué said a further 24 bus passengers were wounded, some of them seriously. It was by far the worst act of violence since the cease-fire was called following the signing of the Rhodesian independence settlement Dec. 21.

A few hours earlier, an African woman was killed near the central town of Fort Victoria when a hand grenade was lobbed into a bus carrying supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Congress (UANC).

In another weekend incident, a woman and a child were trampled to death in Gwelo by crowds leaving a rally for Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zanu-Patriotic Front Party.

Both bus attacks occurred in areas which before the cease-fire had been heavily infiltrated by guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front Alliance.

British authorities in Salisbury and officials of the Rhodesian government have stated that thousands of Mugabe's guerrillas have refused to report to cease-fire assembly points.

The guerrillas have counter-charged that auxiliary forces loyal to Muzorewa have been roaming rural areas intimidating people into voting for the Bishop in the forthcoming elections.

A British spokesman said that British Governor Lord Soames was seriously concerned by the continuing level of violent intimidation in the run up to the election.

Lord Soames would be putting special proposals to the election council on Tuesday aimed at reducing the tension. Details would be released after the council considered the proposals, the spokesman said.

The first group of Rhodesian refugees from Zambia and Mozambique will be transported by road under a United Nations plan Monday.

Thousands of refugees have already been returned home from Botswana but plans for the Zambian-Mozambique repatriation were delayed while adequate facilities were arranged for them to be screened by Rhodesian police and sent to their home areas.

A total of 200,000 refugees moved to Rhodesia's neighbors during the seven-year bush war.

Meanwhile, Mugabe openly criticized his partner in the Patriotic Front Alliance for the first time during a rally marred by two accidental deaths.

Relations between Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union and Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union have been cool since Mugabe decided his party would campaign separately in the country's independence elections. But the two guerrilla leaders, who had formed an alliance during the seven-year Rhodesian war, had avoided criticizing each other up to now.



TRAMPLED: Relatives try to revive a boy trampled by a crowd at a rally in Gwelo, Rhodesia. He was one of 19 injured at the gathering of supporters of nationalist leader Robert Mugabe.

## One senator refused bribes Honest official hard to find

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — One U.S. senator angrily rebuffed undercover FBI agents willing to pay bribes as part of a political corruption investigation that has implicated eight other members of Congress, a source close to the case said.

This source said the senator, Republican Larry Pressler of South Dakota, was the only member of Congress involved in the probe who refused to go along with the dishonest dealings discussed by undercover investigators.

Two sources said Pressler was not a subject of the FBI investigation and thus was not among the 20 public officials and 10 businessmen and lawyers visited by the FBI Saturday and Sunday. The FBI completed notifying the targets of the investigation of their rights on Sunday, one source said.

For 14 months, FBI men had posed as representatives of a wealthy Arab Sheikh seeking investments, a casino gambling license in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and legislation to allow him to stay in this country if he were forced from his homeland.

During this time, they paid almost \$500,000 in cash to public officials for favor or the promise of them, a source familiar with the investigation said. This source said that fewer than 10 or the 20 public officials took money. "Some arranged meetings or did other favors," the source said.

A source close to the investigation said Pressler stormed out of his meeting with the undercover men when it was suggested money was available in the Sheikh's permanent residence here.

"He told them, 'I don't want anything to do with it. I don't want to touch it.' The

source reported. "He saw very clearly what it was. What he did makes the other cases stronger, because the others could have walked out too."

In addition to state and local officials in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, one source said those who became subjects of the probe were: Democratic U.S. Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Democratic Representatives John M. Murphy, Frank Thompson, Jr., Michael O. Myers, Raymond P. Lederer, John W. Jenrette, and John P. Murtha, and Republican Representative Richard Kelly.

"My feelings are, having read the newspapers, that I would be very wise to engage counsel, which I've done," Williams said Sunday.

Most of the eight members of Congress had denied any wrongdoing.

No charges have been filed, nor arrests made. Sources said federal officials were planning to present their evidence to one or more grand juries, perhaps as early as this week.

Meanwhile, House Ethics Committee chairman Charles E. Bennett said his panel would expand an investigation already underway to include the FBI allegations.

"We've already had a continuing investigation of one or more of those people going on for months," he said but gave no details.

Two sources said one investigation, the largest political corruption inquiry in FBI history, was carefully monitored to avoid entrapment.

The sources said FBI Director William Webster and top Justice Department lawyers watched closely to ensure the FBI was never the first to suggest bribes to public figures.



AUTHORITIES IN CONTROL: National Guardsmen surround scattered inmates in the New Mexico State Penitentiary yard after regaining control of the prison from convicts who held it for 36 hours.

## Police recapture state prison without a shot; hostages safe

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 4 (AP) — National guardsmen and police recaptured the burning New Mexico State Prison on Sunday to free all the remaining hostages and end a 36-hour bloodbath that left at least 27 inmates dead and 50 persons hospitalized.

State Criminal Justice Secretary Adolph Saez said the death toll had reached 27 "not counting the gymnasium," which had been burning for more than 12 hours.

"The violence was incredible," Saez said. One of the prisoners was beheaded.

There were earlier reports that the gym had served as a makeshift morgue for a large number of prisoners, but Deputy Warden Robert Montoya said that was an unconfirmed rumor.

A corrections officer, Fred Herrera, said some of the dead inmates had been mutilated, making it difficult to identify them.

"Some of these guys' faces are totally gone," he said. "There's nothing to identify."

Asked whether he was talking about disfigurement from fire or rumored mutilation he said, "It's from the prisoners."

Governor Bruce King said he agreed with the plan to send in the troops despite threats that the hostages would be killed.

Without firing a shot, scores of guardsmen and a police team entered the grounds of the smoldering prison to end the siege, officials said. Fire damage to the prison was estimated at \$10 million.

"We're in control right now," said Corrections Commission Chairman Bud Richards. "Not a shot has been fired."

According to official counts, the convicts were still holding three of the 15 prison guards originally taken hostage when authorities moved in. But an inmate leader, Vincent Candelaria, said minutes earlier that all hostages had been released.

Corrections Division Director Felix Rodriguez, who had been negotiating with leaders of the revolt, also indicated all the guards had been set free.

Jill Marron, King's press secretary, said three guards were still in the compound when the special team of about 75 officers moved in.

"The guards who remain inside the penitentiary appear to be safe at this time," she said.

Miss Marron said the prisoners knew the police officers were going in and said there did not appear to be any resistance.

"We are peacefully retaking the penitentiary by negotiation and it appears to be going smoothly," she said.

The governor, who had said earlier the decision on the retaking the prison was up to "the professionals" was advised of the plan, Richards said. King was en route to the prison.

Earlier, as smoke continued to billow from some prison buildings and demonstrators milled outside the prison gates with signs saying, "No More Atticas," Warden Jerry Griffin said officials had assured the riot ringleaders, "We're not storming the place."

The rioters, who released the hostages one by one until only seven remained in captivity Sunday morning, had threatened to kill them all unless their demands for better living conditions were met.

The attackers were dislodged from the town after some 12 hours, but sporadic fighting continued for days in the nearby hills as troops routed out the last rebels.

Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouria expelled the Libyan ambassador and recalled the Tunisian envoy from Tripoli.

He said last Wednesday that the attackers had planned to proclaim a "revolutionary government" in Gafsa and call in the Libyan army to "safeguard the revolution."

The French sent military transport planes to carry troops to Gafsa and sent a naval squadron to patrol the Tunisian coast.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba thanked France in a television interview Sunday night for its aid.

He called the Gafsa operation a Libyan attempt to destabilize Tunisia.

It was the second attack on a Western embassy in Tripoli in the past two months.

On Dec. 2, about 2,000 Libyans chanting support for Iran stormed and ransacked the American embassy in the Libyan capital. None of the staff was hurt in that incident, but there was extensive fire damage to the first and second floors of the building.

Demonstrators burned the U.S. flag and effigies of President Jimmy Carter and the former Shah of Iran.

The Libyan government apologized for the attack on the American embassy and agreed to pay estimated damages of \$150,000.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Perhaps, as nostalgic journalists of my acquaintance occasionally suggest, there was a golden age of the Arab press, a day when newsmen could turn a ministry upside down or hand a leader the reins of power.

I am told that during this foregoing age — Was it in Egypt or in Lebanon or in some other Arab country? — the journalist constituted a fourth branch of government (after the executive, legislative and judicial) that struck fear in the hearts of the crooked and unjust.

But if there was once golden age, the tables are turned completely nowadays. It is the journalist who trembles, not the criminal. We modern-day journalists who grew up believing we could change the world are about ready to believe the press in the Arab World never knew the meaning of honor. Our press is like a lion crippled with age, whose roar is now a cough, fearsome to nobody.

The Arab journalist is, of course, not fired by an ambition to be as powerful as the Washington Post reporters who helped topple Richard Nixon. But he does hope to be a fourth power, and his hope has been frustrated by the actualities of the Arab world.

Let me compare the spinelessness of the Arab press with the vigor of its Western counterpart by means of a simple example.

London Independent Television recently broadcast a 30-minute program on the Manchester United soccer team, which is widely known for its skillful playing. Instead of concentrating on the players, the report focused on the chairman and board members of the club, accusing them of breaking the law by attempting to attract graduate students with gifts of money. These gifts resulted, according to the program, in dubious dealings between the chairman and some people connected with the team.

Within 24 hours of the program, Scotland Yard had investigators on the case and the people involved were running to their lawyers. The reaction was hailed by the London press, which commented that if the defendants were found guilty they would get more than a slap on the hands.

By contrast, the Arab press has trouble dealing with simple street crimes. A common pickpocket can drag a journalist to court and accuse him of defamation of character.

This happens, I think, because we Arabs lack the public spirit so common in the West. The power of the Arab press will not increase until the Arab people develop an appreciation for public debate.

The press is a mirror of society. It is not my intent to blame the public for the weakness of the press in the Arab world, but it is necessary to stress that it must share the blame for the failure.

If the golden rule of politics says, as we deserve, so shall we be ruled, so the press golden rule should be: As we ourselves are, so shall we find our journalism.

Until this golden rule finds acceptance, we will get back no journalistic golden age.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat

## France, Germany confer on crises

PARIS, Feb. 4 (R) — The Franco-German summit, dominated by the East-West crisis over Afghanistan, got off to a good start, French officials said Monday.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived Sunday a day early, to give the two governments extra time to make their joint assessment of how they should react to developments following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's spokesman said that talks so far had enabled the two leaders to make an extremely thorough examination of various aspects of the international situation.

## Gold trading quiet

LONDON, Feb. 4 (R) — The price of gold is likely to consolidate for the time being at around 670 dollars an ounce, according to dealers on quiet bullion markets Monday.

Gold was fixed at 672 dollars an ounce this morning on the London Bullion Market.

In sharp contrast to the marathons of recent weeks which sometimes lasted more than an hour, the price-fixing session in London took only two minutes Monday. This demonstrated how much quieter the markets have become since the hectic gold craze saw gold rising to peak at \$ 875 last month.

Closing gold prices in U.S. dollars per troy ounce:

	Monday	Friday
London	667.50	683.50
Paris	670.95	664.97
Frankfurt	672.00	676.61
Zurich	671.00	676.00
Hong Kong	660.87	636.62